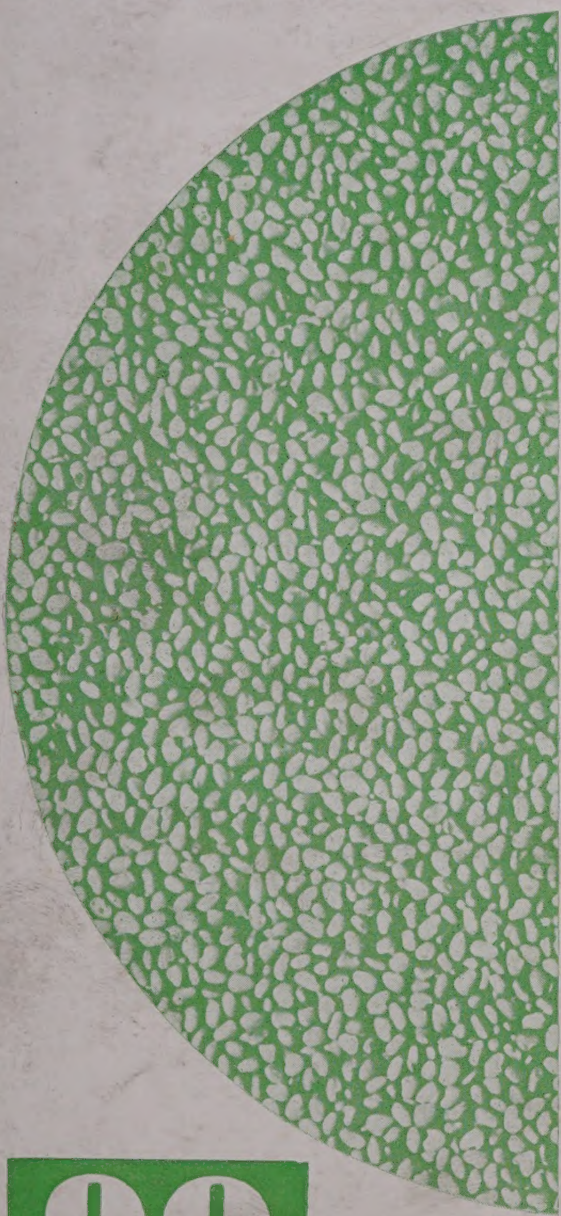


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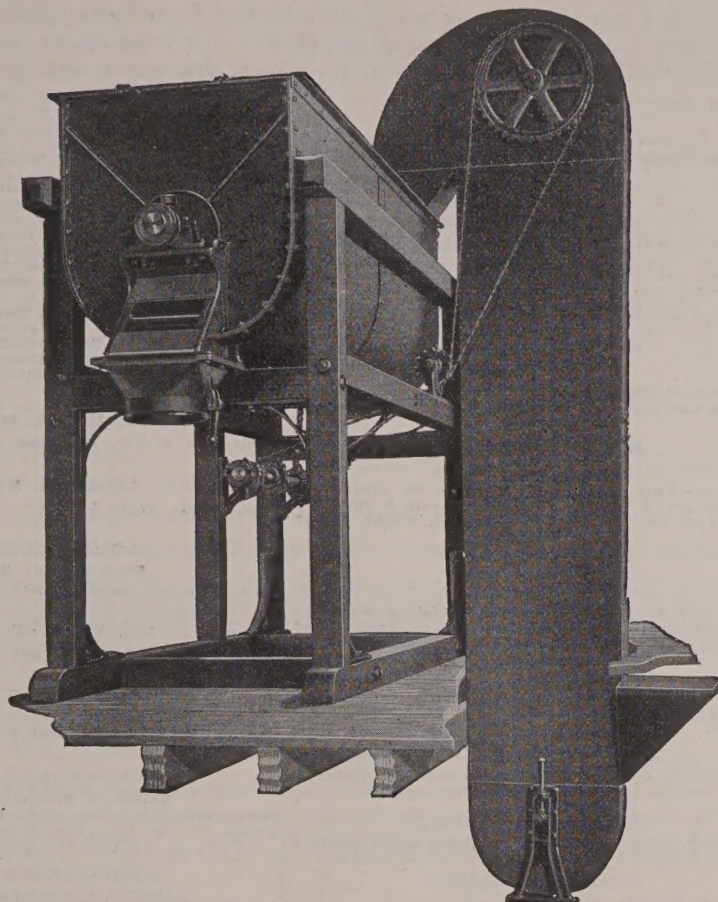
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(Continued on next page.)

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332 So. LaSalle St., Chicago

**Scott, Burrows
& Christie**Siebel C. Harris
Mgr. Grain Dept.3000 Board of Trade
CHICAGO*We Specialize in Hedging and Spreading
Operations Between Terminal
Grain Markets***J. C. SHAFFER GRAIN CO.***Grain Merchants*111 W. Jackson St.
Chicago, Ill.**RUMSEY & COMPANY**

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J. S. BACHE & CO.

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Investment Securities****E. W. BAILEY & CO.**

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GRAIN, SEEDS AND PROVISIONS 1142—44 Board of Trade, CHICAGO

**BARTLETT FRAZIER CO.
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Receivers—Buyers—Shippers—Exporters

111 W. JACKSON ST., CHICAGO

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**GRAIN and SEEDS
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Birmingham, Ala.—I find the Journal
very helpful in keeping posted as to
what the trade is doing thruout the
country.—D. J. Murphy, chief inspector,
Alabama State Hay & Grain Inspection

STRATTON GRAIN COMPANY

Grain Merchants

Board of Trade

Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS:

Chicago, Ill.

St. Joseph, Mo.

Portland, Me.

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Members*Ship Your Grain or Seeds and Send Your Orders to***J. H. DOLE & COMPANY**

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Rockford*Cash Grain — Futures
Stocks — Bonds
Provisions — Cotton***Rosenbaum Grain Corporation**

332 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET

Cash
and Futures**CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**Private
Wires**If You Have**

the interest of your market at heart, support it earnestly, help to advertise it thoroughly, and above all do not convey the impression that it is an indifferent market by giving it 30 cents' worth of advertising.

LOGAN & BRYAN4TH FLOOR, BANKERS BLDG., CHICAGO
Branch Office, Congress Hotel
BROKERS
Stocks, Bonds, Cotton, Grain,
Sugar, Cotton Seed Oil, Provisions
Private Wires Atlantic to Pacific**CARHART CODE HARWOOD CO.***Grain Commission*

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THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY

BUYERS OF

Oats Corn Wheat BarleyCedar Rapids,
Ia.Ft. Dodge,
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Mo.**CHICAGO, ILLINOIS****F. S. LEWIS & COMPANY**GRAIN
STOCKS
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CHICAGO*Write for Daily Market Letter*MEMBERS:
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BUENOS AIRES LIVERPOOL
LONDON ROTTERDAM**Use Universal Grain Code
and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls**

Grain Merchants

CEDAR RAPIDS

Grain Merchants

North Iowa Grain Co.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Grain Merchandisers
Elevator Operators
Shippers of Country Run Grain

CEDAR RAPIDS GRAIN CO.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
GRAIN BUYERS
Consignments Solicited
WE OPERATE A LARGE DRIER

Piper Grain & Mlg. Co.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Receivers — Shippers
Corn — Oats — Wheat
Operating elevators on C&NW and CRI&P

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Members**SIMONDS-SHIELDS-LONSDALE GRAIN CO.**

Kansas City, Mo.

Specializing in Southwestern Corn

Wire Us for Prices

Capacity 5,500,000 Bushels

DAVIS-NOLAND-MERRILL GRAIN CO.

Board of Trade
Kansas City, Mo.

Operating
SANTA FE ELEVATOR "A"
6,000,000 Bushels
Modern Fireproof Storage

Ask for our bids on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley for shipment to Kansas City and the Gulf—Special Bin Storage Furnished at Regular Storage Rates.

WOLCOTT & LINCOLN

Incorporated

Operating Alton Elevator
CONSIGNMENTS

Future orders executed in all markets.

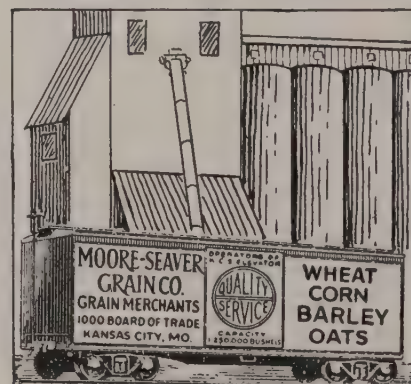
801-810 Bd. of Trade, Kansas City
Hutchinson, Kans. Salina, Kans.
Wichita, Kans. Dodge City, Kans.

WHEAT
and
OATS**NORRIS GRAIN CO.**

Norris Elevator—Murray Elevator

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and
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Operators of Wabash and Katy Elevators, 5,400,000 bushels capacity, at Kansas City



CONSIGN
ERNST-DAVIS COM. CO.
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A. C. DAVIS GRAIN CO.

Grain Commission
Mill Orders a Specialty
Consignments and Future Orders Solicited
KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.

There is no better time to advertise than the present. Better start before your competitor. Write the JOURNAL today.

*A Service of 52 Years Handling Consignments and Futures***B. C. CHRISTOPHER & COMPANY**

200-206 Board of Trade, KANSAS CITY, MO.

BRANCH OFFICES—Wichita, Hutchinson, Salina, Great Bend, Colby, Dodge City, Liberal, Topeka, Atchison, Kansas, St. Joseph, Springfield, Sedalia, Joplin, Mo., Omaha, Nebr.

Everytime you mention the Grain Dealers Journal to an advertiser, you encourage him to make good on his advertised claims.

DENVER

A busy grain and milling center equipped to handle shipments promptly. A quick, active market featuring beans in addition to all grains. The Grain Exchange members listed below are equipped to serve you.

Houlton-Connell Grain Co.
Receivers-shippers Wheat and Coarse Grains

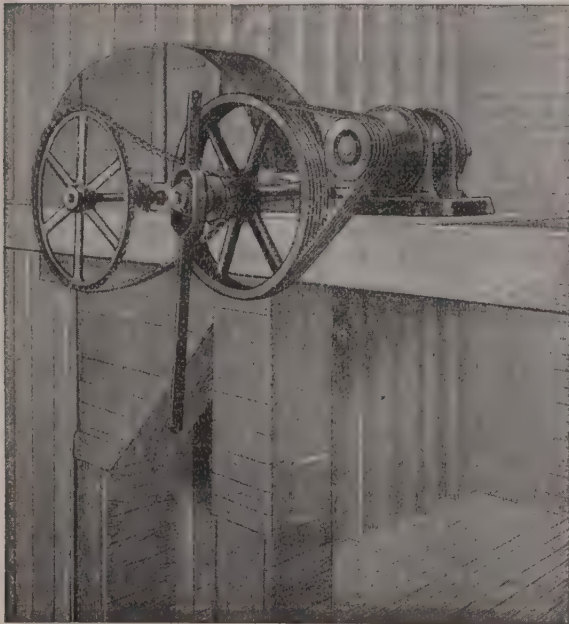
The Conley-Ross Grain Co. **Macartney-Markham Grain Co.**
Receivers and Shippers *Wholesale Grain—Consignments*

Kellogg Grain Co.
Receivers-shippers of all kinds of grain

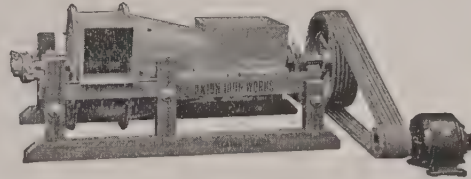
Rocky Mountain Grain Co.
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Note:—All grain bought by members of the Denver Grain Exchange which is graded at Denver and which does not come up to contract grade is discounted by three disinterested members of the Exchange when discount is not provided for in the contract.

DAYTON COG BELT ELEVATOR HEAD DRIVE



**A GOOD DRIVE
FOR ANY MACHINE**



Western Pitless Sheller with Cog Belt Drive

*Write us for
complete information*

**ELECTRIC TRUCK DUMP
SHELLERS AND CLEANERS—
HYATT ROLLER BEARINGS—
DAYTON COG BELT DRIVES—
SPEED REDUCERS—**

UNION IRON WORKS, Decatur, Ill.



**The Genuine
Humphrey Elevator**

Find out about its important new features that make it better than ever. Write for full information.

Humphrey Elevator Co.
900 Division St. Faribault, Minn.

*Men do more when they
ride instead of climb*

Complete

Elevator

Equipment

Conveyors and
Elevators of all
Types, Buckets,
Power Shovels,
Spouting, Screw
Conveyors, etc.

The Webster & Weller
Mfg. Co's.,
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Webster and Weller
FINEST CONVEYORS FOR 50 YEARS

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Younglove Engineering Company

Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses,
Coal Pockets, Feed Plants
Wood or Fireproof Construction

*"If Better Elevators Are Built
They will STILL Be Youngloves"*

SPECIALIZING
Concrete Pits that ARE Waterproof

418 Iowa Bldg.
Sioux City, Iowa

Box 1172
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING COMPANY

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621 Reliance Building KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
Grain Elevators Flour Mills Cold Storage Plants
Feed Plants Warehouses Industrial Buildings

R. M. Van Ness Construction Company

*Designers and Builders of
MODERN GRAIN ELEVATORS, MILLS
AND WAREHOUSES
Repair Work, Supplies and
Correspondence solicited
OMAHA, NEBR.*

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Grain Elevators a Specialty

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ERECTS Elevators
Corn Mills
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You Can Sell Your Elevator

by advertising directly
to people who want
to buy, by using a

Grain & Feed Journals
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CRAMER Elevators

are preferred elevators be-
cause each is designed and
built to fit the individual needs
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W. H. CRAMER
CONSTRUCTION CO.

North Platte, Nebr.
Plans and Specifications Furnished

Geo. W. Quick & Sons

Tiskilwa - - - Illinois

*Designers and Builders
Concrete Grain Elevators
Waterproof Pits a Specialty*

ROCHELLE & ROCHELLE

*Designers and Builders of
GOOD ELEVATORS*

Let us furnish your machinery
17 JOHNSON BLDG., AMARILLO, TEX.

THE

Star Engineering Company

Designers and Builders of modern,
efficient grain elevators, feed
plants, and associated build-
ings. Every plant designed
to best suit individual
requirements.

Machinery Estimates Plans

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Designers and Builders of

Grain Elevators, Flour Mills and Associated
Buildings

2165 Daily News Bldg.

Chicago, Ill.

If What You Want you see advertised, tell the advertiser. If Not--Tell the Journal



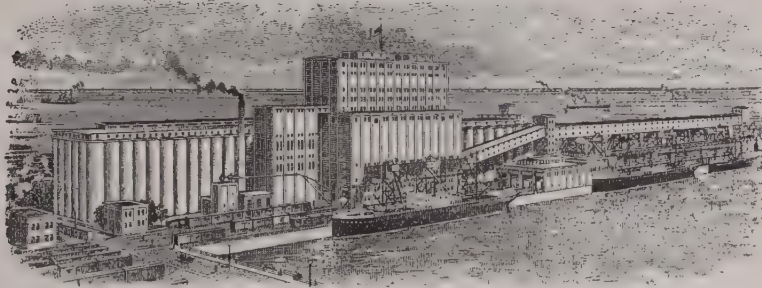
GALVESTON WHARF COMPANY'S NEW ELEVATOR "B"

Capacity 6,000,000 Bushels

This Elevator Designed and Construction
Supervised by

HORNER & WYATT

Consulting Engineers to the Grain Trade
470 Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo.



Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels

Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

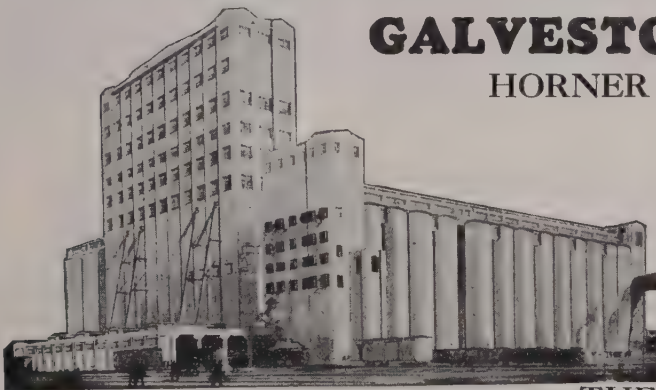
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ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

W. R. SINKS,
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Phone Harrison 8884

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR



GALVESTON WHARF COMPANY

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CHOSE

"THE DAY SYSTEM"

OF

DUST CONTROL

MAXIMUM PROTECTION
For: LOW OPERATING COST
BETTER WORKING CONDITIONS

THE DAY COMPANY, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



FORM JACKS

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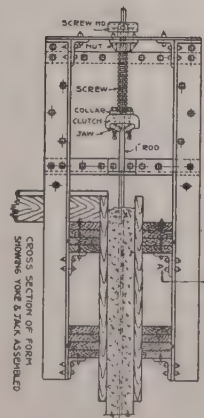
Grain Elevator and
Grain Storage
Construction.

Accurately Machined.
Quick and Easy Operating
Positive Clutch.

Write for prices to

THE WESTERN IRON
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Wichita, Kansas



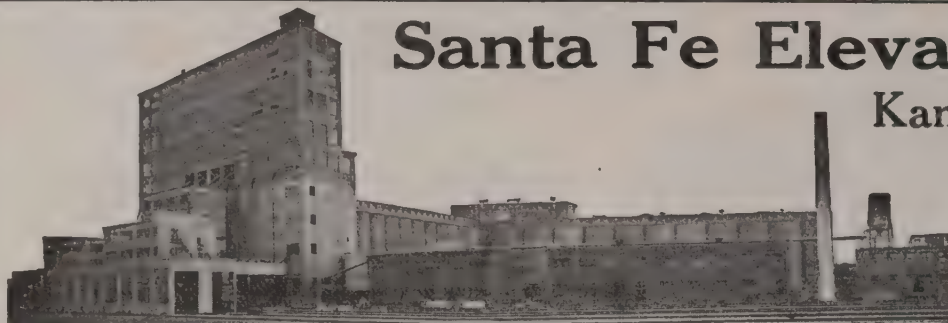
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JACKS

Grain Elevators, Silo
Coal Pit Construction
Blue Prints Furnished

Nelson Machine Co.
Waukegan, Illinois

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
6,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

17 Dartmouth Street, London, England

The Barnett and Record Co.

Engineers

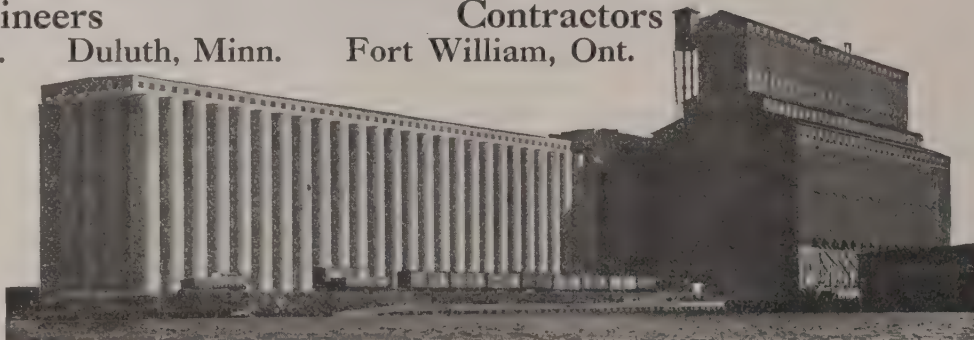
Contractors

Minneapolis, Minn.

Duluth, Minn.

Fort William, Ont.

Designed and Built
this 3,000,000 Bushel
Grain Storage Annex
to Great Northern
Elevator "S"
Superior, Wis.



HICKOK Construction Co. MINNEAPOLIS ELEVATORS

Western Engineering Co.
713 Cooper Bldg. Denver, Colo.

Contractors and Builders of
Grain Elevators that more
than satisfy the most critical.

Newell Const. & Mch. Co.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

30 Years' Successful Experience
Builders and designers of Feed Mills and
Mixing Plants, Grain Elevators, Ware-
houses, etc. Machinery Jobbers.

Elevators, Mills, Warehouses
Designed, Built, Repaired

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished

HOGENSON CONSTRUCTION CO.
Corn Exchange Minneapolis, Minn.

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt
of price; or on trial to re-
sponsible parties. Has auto-
matic valve and fine sponge

H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



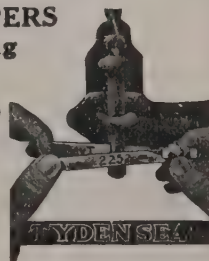
We hold your journal in very high
regard.—G. C. Henderson, Henderson
Grain Co., Fort Worth, Tex.

10,000 SHIPPERS
Are now using

TYDEN CAR SEALS

Bearing shipper's
name and con-
secutive numbers

Prevent
CLAIM LOSSES
Write for samples
and prices.



INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.

Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Universal Grain Code

Compiled especially for use by the
Grain and Milling Trades.

Reduce your telegraph tolls. Keep
your business to yourself. Prevent ex-
pensive errors.

Its 146 pages contain 13,745 code
words for expressions used in the grain
trade, printed on bond paper and bound
in black flexible leather. Size 7x4 1/2
inches. Price, leather, \$3.00; paper,
\$1.50, f. o. b. Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS



Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. Enid, Okla.

3,000 Barrel Mill—2,500,000 Bus. Grain Storage

Designed and Built in Three Periods of Construction by

Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

600 Mutual Building

Grain Elevators — Flour and Feed Mills

Kansas City, Mo.



Fegles Construction Co. Ltd. *Engineers—Constructors*

Ft. William, Ont. Minneapolis, Minn.

3,000,000 Bushel Elevator of
Searle Terminal, Ltd.
Ft. William, Ont.



FOLWELL ENGINEERING CO.

Engineers and Constructors

333 North Michigan Avenue

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

Addition of
2,500,000 Bushels to the
Port Commission Elevator
Houston, Texas

THEODORE E. SCHNITZLER

Consulting and Designing Engineer

516-B MERCANTILE EXCHANGE BLDG.
Grain Elevators Industrial Buildings
Flour Mills Feed Plants CHICAGO, ILL. Warehouses Docks, Etc.

Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Inc.
1609-10-11 Landreth Bldg. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Designers and Builders

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Flour and Feed Mills

Warehouses

Chalmers & Borton

620 Pioneer Trust Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.

Engineers — Constructors

Grain Elevators — Feed Mills

Warehouses

Ask for Quotations on Your Work

CYCLONE BLOW PIPE CO., CHICAGO



We have been installing Dust Collecting Systems in Grain Elevators over 30 years.

Recent Installations

Port Commission, Houston, Tex., Burlington R. R., Kansas City, Omaha & St. Louis, Cleveland Grain Co., Mansfield, O., C. & N. W. R. R., Milwaukee, Wis., Saskatchewan-Pool No. 7, Port Arthur, Ont., and many others.

GOOD

is the word we used to answer the question, asked us many times during 1930, "How is your business?"

Out of a total of twenty-seven contracts totaling fifteen hundred bins to be equipped with the

Zeleny Thermometer System

twenty-three of them were for equipping bins for mills and elevators who had previously had the system installed. The

Zeleny System

must be good or we would not have had a good year, and the number of contracts we received for additional, or repeat installations, indicates just how good it is. Our catalog No. 6 contains a list of all those who have more than one installation of the

Zeleny System

including those for whom additional installations were made during 1930. Write for one. The list is convincing, and when you see the list we know you too will say: The

Zeleny System

must be a good system. Page 35 of our catalog is for your use to ascertain what it will cost for a complete installation in your bins. May we send you one? Address please:

Zeleny Thermometer Co.

542 S. Dearborn St.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Dependability!

with

LARVACIDE
(Chlorpicerin)

A clean, thorough job—that's LARVACIDE! It penetrates to the very depths of the grain, dealing swift death to those "profit eating" parasites.

Safe—self-announcing to humans—easy to use—your own men can do the work over a week end.

Send for information about our year 'round control method.

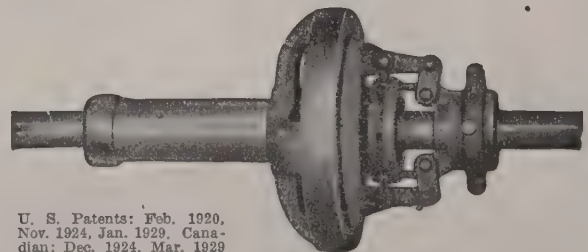
INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO.

INCORPORATED
117-119 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

Sole Selling Agents for Isco Chemical Co., Inc.,
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

ISCO DISTRIBUTORS

Larvacide Service, Inc., 117 Liberty St., New York City.
Larvacide Service, Inc., 722 West Austin Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Safe-Way Exterminating Co., 429 Franklin St., Detroit, Mich.
R. Herchelroth & Co., 1210 Jackson St., Toledo, Ohio.
Bode Fumigating Co., 1259 Harrison Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Twin City Exterminating Co., 2399 University Ave. W.,
St. Paul, Minn.
Orkin Exterminating Co., 82 Courtland St., Atlanta, Ga.
Ansul Chemical Co., Modesto, Calif.

BEYL

U. S. Patents: Feb. 1920,
Nov. 1924, Jan. 1929. Canadian:
Dec. 1924, Mar. 1929

**SOLVES THE CLUTCH PROBLEM IMMEDIATELY
PLATE TYPE, ANY SPEED, ONE ADJUSTMENT**

"FEW CHEAPER, NONE BETTER"

MFD. EXCLUSIVELY IN UNITED STATES BY

Link Belt Supply Co.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

CENTRAL KANSAS—My elevators for sale. For information write 64B5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NO. OKLAHOMA elevator for sale. On Santa Fe with Rock Island connection. For further information write Red Star Milling Co., Wichita, Kans.

THUMB OF MICH.—Farmers Elevator for sale. Splendid grain and bean section. Good grinding and coal business. Box 21, Port Hope, Huron Co., Mich.

WISCONSIN—We have a good elevator for sale in good grain territory, or will trade in on good clean hardware stock. Prescott Co-operative Exchange, Prescott, Wis.

ILL.—Modern Elevator on I. C. R. R., McLean Co., for sale. Built new in 1900; large territory; fine opportunity; terms can be arranged. Address P. O. Box 28, Hudson, Ill.

OHIO—15,000 bus. grain elevator for sale; plenty of warehouse room; all electric equipment; good territory to draw from. The Farmers State Bank, Eldorado, O.

STRING OF ELEVATORS for sale; Minn.; S. D.; N. D.; capacity 20,000 bus. and up. Situated on leased ground of R. R. Price \$29,000. National Brokerage Co., Omaha, Nebr.

Some SERVICE to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

ILLINOIS—Two first class elevators in McLean Co. for sale at a price that is right if taken at once. Plenty of business and good town to live in. Write 65W14, Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

MINN.—20,000 bus. elevator for sale, also coal and seed business, on account of old age of owner. On Milwaukee R. R. Business at a peak, and will stand rigid investigation. Address 65V9 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—35,000 bus. elvtr. for sale. Handles an average of 350,000 bus. grain annually. Good coal and feed business. Owner quitting account of health. Write 65Z11 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS—Two 10,000 bus. elevators for sale; coal; lumber yard and merchandise. In northwestern Kansas in good country; good crops; good proposition; no competition. Address 65Y5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS elevator for sale. Located three miles from scene of Nat'l Corn Husking Contest, corn belt; large crop just beginning to move; full season ahead; only elevator; built new last year. Best equipment. Don't write—come and see. Prose Grain Co., Calvert, Kans.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

GRAIN WAREHOUSE for sale or lease, equipped with steam rolls, grain, seed and bean cleaners. Located in well developed prosperous diversified farming district. Address The Fabian-Grunauer Co., Tracy, Calif.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

NO. OKLA.—Elevator and feed business for sale, electric power, hammer mill, corn sheller, located in good dairy community. Good county seat town. Sacrifice price account health. Address 65R12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR TRADE

WILL SELL Or Trade my elevator for one having a small farm in connection in a small town. Henry J. Nobbe, Nokomis, Ill.

ELEVATOR BROKERS

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANT TO BUY OR LEASE three country elevators in Western Kansas wheat belt. Address 65Y11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANT TO TRADE 480 acres of well-improved farm land in Sask., Canada, for elevator in a good location. Write H. H. Palmer, Hillsdale, Ill.

ELEVATOR AND FEED MILL

CHICAGO—Elevator and feed mill complete for sale; operating; capacity 5 to 6 cars per day. Bargain. Write 65V7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

INDIANA AND OHIO. We have several exceptionally good grain, feed and coal businesses for sale. Located in the best grain sections in the above states. Doing an annual business of from \$40,000.00 to \$150,000.00. Prices range from \$10,000.00 to \$40,000.00.

GREAT LAKES BROKERS
Gardner Building, Toledo, Ohio

MILLS FOR SALE

MODERN GRIST MILL for sale with modern coal bins, located on private track in town of 3,000, trade established. Will sell at bargain. Write for full description and price. Terms to suit. Owner devoting time to other business. B. W. Bowman, Dexter, Mo.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

FEED MILL WANTED

WANT TO HEAR from anyone having a feed mill or warehouse that they wish to exchange toward a \$16,000 farm. Prefer property in a Wisconsin town on the C. & N. W. R. R. Edw. Wilkinson, Wilton, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS

HANDBOOK OF GRAIN TERMS

Over 300 definitions of special words and abbreviations; helpful to managers; saves doubt and errors. Post paid for 60c in stamps. The System, 408 Unity Bldg., Bloomington, Ill.

THE BEST MILLWRIGHTS

Get them through the Buffalo office. We have Millwrights located everywhere and will send the nearest to your locality.

ASSOCIATED MILLWRIGHTS OF AMERICA

Affiliated with U. B. of C. and J. of A.

Herman H. Droit, Secretary,

1152 Abbott Road, Buffalo, N. Y.

YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING. AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

HELPFUL BOOKS FOR CARLOT GRAIN HANDLERS

Clark's Decimal Wheat Values cover only wheat and show the value at a glance or with one addition of any quantity of wheat from 10 lbs. to 100,000 lbs. at any market price from 50 cents to \$2.39 per bushel. Printed on ledger paper and bound in art canvas. Weight 12 ozs. Order Form 33XX. Price \$2.00.

Purchase and Sale Contracts give a quick reference to Purchases and Sales. The Purchases being recorded on the left hand page and Sales on the right so user can quickly determine if he is long or short. Bound in tan canvas, 100 double pages size 8½x14 ins. Order Form 18 P&S. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Clark's Freight Tables: Show the freight rate per bushel from a given rate per hundred pounds, when the rate is from 2 to 50½ cents per hundred pounds, by one-half cent rises. The table is printed in two colors on heavy Bristol board, size 7x9 inches, and may be used for determining the freight per bushel of 60, 56, 48 and 32 pounds. Price 15c, 3 for 40c.

Confirmation Blanks, Triplicating, will enable you to avoid disputes, differences and prevent expensive errors. Space is provided on our Confirmation Blanks for recording all essential conditions of each trade. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs both and returns one. Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound in pressboard with two sheets of dual faced carbon, size 5½x8 inches. Order Form 6CB, 90 cents. Weight 9 ounces.

Leaking Car Report Blanks bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating the reporting specifically places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on bond, size 5½x8½ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Price 40c a pad; three for \$1.00. Weight 3 ounces.

Clark's Decimal Grain Values save time and money and prevents errors. It shows at a glance, or with simple addition, the cost of any quantity of grain from 10 to 100,000 pounds at any given market price and reduces pounds to bushels on the same page. Values are shown directly from pounds without reducing to bushels. Pounds shown in red figures and values in black; price being given at top and bottom of each page. Prices for oats range from 10 to 79 cents a bushel; for corn, rye and flaxseed, 10 cents to \$1.09; for wheat, clover, peas and potatoes, 30 cents to \$1.59; for barley and buckwheat, 20 cents to \$1.49 per bushel. Order Form 36. Price \$4.00. Weight 1½ lbs.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

DESIRE POSITION in elevators; have had 8 years' experience as manager. Bank references. C. E. Starnner, Glenmont, O.

EXPERIENCED Grain Buyer and Manager available at once. A1 references. Address 65Z2. Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

INDUSTRIOUS Man wants to learn grain elvtr. business; age 41; married; machinist; do carpenter work; able bodied; any work acceptable. O. R. Greene, 419 W. 10th St., Kansas City, Mo.

POSITION WANTED as manager of farmers or line elevator; 10 yrs. exper.; am a business getter. If you don't like me, don't pay me. Try me. Salary Secondary. Address D. A. Alexander, 615 N. 8th St., Columbia, Mo.

MARRIED MAN 28 with executive ability wishes position where thorough training and exper. in meeting traffic problems is required. Handle rates, transit, routing, claims, etc. Also 5 yrs. exper. coarse grain and feed. Commercial training. Can also assist with accounting, correspondence, sales, etc. Write 65Z12 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED

A GOOD GRAIN MAN WANTED—Preferably with some capital to invest, who could take hold and manage one of the best paying grain elevators in central Illinois. Address 65Z10 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SEEDS WANTED

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET for wild mustard seed. Send sample and quote price.

E. L. Voltz,

144 N. Park Ave.

Buffalo, N. Y.

HAY FOR SALE

Alfalfa—Clover—Mixed—Timothy—
Prairie. Delivered prices quoted.
John Devlin Hay Co., 192 North
Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal—the medium for power bargains.

SEEDS FOR SALE

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE

BARGAINS—4 and 5 bu. Richardson Automatic Scales for sale; in topnotch condition. W. H. Cramer Const. Co., No. Platte, Neb.

RICHARDSON SCALES for sale. Automatic grain elevator scales, five, six and fifteen bushel capacities. Write Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

THREE HOPPER SCALES for sale, 300 bushel Fairbanks, a Howe and a Buffalo, each 500 bushels. All in good condition. Price of each scale \$200.00 f.o.b. shipping point. Write 65Z14 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SCALES WANTED

ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

MOTORS FOR SALE**3 PHASE 60 CYCLE MOTOR BARGAINS**

60-h.p., 1800-r.p.m., 220/440-volt., G. E.
50-h.p., 1800-r.p.m., 220/440-volt., G. E.
40-h.p., 1200 and 900-r.p.m., 220/440-volt.
30-h.p., 3600 and 1800-r.p.m., 220/440-volt.
25-h.p., 1800 and 900-r.p.m., 220/440-volt.

Bargain Prices.

Write for List.

V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

HAMMER MILL REBUILT MOTORS

20-h.p. Westinghouse Motor, 220/440 volt, 60 cycle, 3 phase, 1200 r.p.m.
20-h.p. G. E. Motor, 220/440 volt, 60 cycle, 3 phase, 1800 r.p.m.
30-h.p. Wagner Motor, 220 volt, 60 cycle, 3 phase, 1800 r.p.m.
35-h.p. G. E. Motor, 220 volt, 60 cycle, 3 phase, 1800 r.p.m.
40-h.p. G. E. Motor, 220/440 volt, 60 cycle, 3 phase, 1200 r.p.m.
50-h.p. G. E. Motor, 220/440 volt, 60 cycle, 3 phase, 1800 r.p.m.
60-h.p. Howell Motor, 220 volt, 60 cycle, 3 phase, 1200 r.p.m.

Fort Wayne Dairy Equipment Company,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

MOTOR SERVICE

ELECTRIC MOTORS repaired, rented and sold. Independent Electric Machinery Co., 300 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

ENGINES FOR SALE

A REAL BARGAIN—40 h.p. upright Venn-Severin engine in A-1 condition. \$500.00 like it stards. P. A. Cope, Frederick, Okla.

12-H.P. WORTHINGTON Gas Engine with friction clutch for sale; almost new, used very little; in A1 condition. Address Waldschmidt & Schneider, Metamora, Ill.

Farm Board Before Congress

[Continued from page 811.]

Board re-entering the market in order to keep the price of wheat where it is now.

Farm Board Annual Report

"The outcome, so far as it can now be appraised," the Board states, "was not all that had been hoped for. While some contribution was made toward stabilizing wheat prices, at no mean cost in various forms, declines in prices of wheat and other agricultural products, while retarded, were not permanently prevented."

"It proved undesirable to market during the year all of the wheat taken off the market and it was carried forward under self-imposed restrictions against early sale, into a year of large carryover and of larger world crops."

Despite a relatively small world wheat crop last year, the Board says, the reduction in the surplus wheat supply was "surprisingly small" due to restricted consumption abroad.

Speaking of the downward price trend which studies disclosed, the report says:

"The Board could see no hope for arresting such a movement, or preventing its serious consequences to American wheat farmers, by co-operative marketing as such, by stabilization measures of the type already employed, or thru adopting any of the proposed measures designed to dispose of the surplus abroad at prices below domestic levels. The obvious and economic remedy for the over-production of wheat, to which our own wheat growers are contributing, is curtailment of production, with a view to reducing and, if possible, eventually eliminating our export surplus so that the tariff might become effective on American prices."

In regard to its transactions, the Board stated that large quantities of wheat had to be purchased to bolster the market and that this operation has a depressing effect on the market. Purchases in the cash market, it was pointed out are inadequate to sustain prices and do great harm to legitimate operations in the option market by throwing cash prices out of harmony with futures.

In addition the board said that there is no good place to step in futures market transactions, since any future option, when it is abandoned, gets out of line with the cash market and other options, causing hardships to processors who insure their purchases by hedging. Because of the storage problem, stabilization grain takes up space needed by growers, merchants and processors and some of it gets out of line for most economical use or sale, it was said.

The function of a stabilization corporation, the board stated, is to buy and not to sell, particularly when the price is low, since sales by the organization promptly turn the market downward to the detriment of growers holding their wheat.

The Board's description of the activities of the Cotton Stabilization Corporation, to which it lent \$30,000,000 in the last fiscal year and more later, resembles its story of wheat operations, and the same conclusions are reached. A large part of the report relates to the Board's work in building up farm co-operatives for which it claims marked success.

Burning wheat for fuel is saving money for the residents of Nez Perce, Idaho, who are ten miles from big timber and in the midst of a wheat region. Coal costs \$16.50 a ton and wood \$10 a cord, while wheat costs \$9 a ton, delivered to bins and basements. Wheat produces an even heat and holds fire about as long as coal, one business man said. —Chicago Evening Post.

Modern Methods**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**

CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

.....bushels

State.....

Use Universal Grain Code and reduce your Telegraph Tolls.

MACHINES FOR SALE

BARGAINS—Used Corn Sheller and Cleaner for sale. In good condition. Cheap for quick sale. The H. A. Hillmer Co., Freeport, Ill.

FOR SALE—Union Special, Type "L", motor driven, bag closing machine. Write or wire **STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY**, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BATCH MIXERS—SLIGHTLY USED

Small, medium and large size self-contained vertical batch mixers. Practically new machines at unusual prices. Address 65X10 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

2 steel elevator legs only, complete with exception of belt, for 24" belt, approximately 100' centers; 4 steel elevator legs complete with belt, 26½" centers, 14x7" buckets. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.

PRE-INVENTORY CLEANUP of Rebuilt Hammermills. We have a wide range of sizes, about twenty mills in all, all standard makes, in good condition, and priced for quick sale. Also a few attrition mills. Cash or time payments. Tell us your needs. **A. E. JACOBSON MACHINE WORKS, INC.**, 1088 Tenth Ave., S. E. Minneapolis, Minn.

REAL BARGAINS

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments. When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.

9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

REAL BARGAINS—Used Attrition Mills for sale, belt and motor driven; Kenyon Crushers; Expert Oat Huller; Monitor Oat Clipper; all kinds of machinery and supplies. The Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, Ohio.

FOR QUICK SALE

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. **DIAMOND HULLER CO.**, Winona, Minn.

BARGAINS—30 complete butcher outfits consisting of coolers, blocks, scales, slicing and sausage machines. Each article a bargain. Must be seen to be appreciated. The General Storage Co., Cleveland, Ohio, telephone Cherry 8074.

BATCH MIXERS

Latest type, very best on the market, from 400 to 4,000 pounds capacity. Prices reasonable; let us have your inquiries for prompt shipment. **Standard Mill Supply Company**, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

REAL BARGAIN—50-bbl. Nu-Way Flour Mill, rolls full caliper, never been reground; also one Buckley, one Dunlap Centrifugal Reel, one Daisy Flour Packer like new. Not enough wheat and need room for storage. Come look this over. **Melzer Mill Co.**, Effingham, Ill.

NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

One 22" double head Bauer Bros. Ball Bearing, Motor-driven Attrition Mill; 1 Three pair high Feed Mill, excellent condition; 1 Hess Corn & Grain Drier; capacity 1,200 bu. We own and have listed a large assortment of elevator, feed mill, flour & cereal mill equipment on which we can make you very attractive prices. It will pay you to write us before purchasing elsewhere. **Standard Mill Supply Co.**, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MACHINES FOR SALE

AIR-BLAST CAR LOADER, new, very best on the market; reasonable. Write or wire **Standard Mill Supply Co.**, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS—One Roller Oat Crusher; One No. 3 Invincible Cleaner; One Jay Bee Hammer Mill; One Feed Mixer; Ball Bearing Hangers, Steel Pulleys and Double Leather Belting. **H. M. Cross & Sons**, 282 State St., Rochester, N. Y.

REAL BARGAINS—1 No. 2 Jay Bee Hammer Mill; 1 Small Williams Grinder; 1—18" Monarch Mill with 2-10 h.p. Motors; 25-h.p. Type Y Fairbanks Oil Engine.

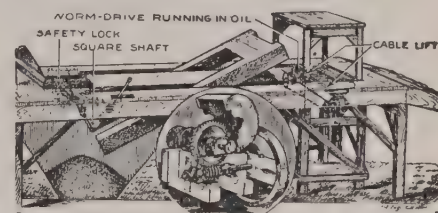
SPECIAL PRICES on used elevators, belting and cups from 6 to 20 inches. Every known machine for the Feed Mill and Elevator. Write your wants. **A. D. Hughes Company**, P. O. Box 59, Wayland, Mich.

MACHINES WANTED

A GOOD SECOND-HAND 32-in. or 34-in. grain blower blast fan wanted. A Maroa boss or an American blower. Ball bearing blast fan only. **Pollock Grain Co.**, Middle Point, Ohio.

WANTED

Hammer Mills, 9x30" and larger Roller Mills, Automatic Scales, Feed and Flour Mixers, Grinders, Attrition Mills, 8x32" Reels, Feeders, Bleachers. Give price and full description. Address 63N14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.



NEWELL CONST. & MACHINERY CO.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Originators of the Electric Truck Dump

AVOID**TRAMP MATERIAL
IN GRINDING MILLS**

A good pneumatic or electro-magnetic separator will reduce fires and accidents caused by the entrance of foreign material into grinders and prevent damage to the mill or its hammers, screens or plates.

Ask Your Insurance Office
for its recommendations

THE MILL MUTUALS

The Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau
230 East Ohio Street
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

**1902 TRI-STATE MUTUAL 1930
GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.**

LIVERNE, MINN.

We write Fire & Windstorm Insurance covering Grain Elevators and contents, also Dwellings and Mercantile property. (DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY FOR 28 YEARS)

E. A. Brown, Pres., Luverne, Minn. W. Z. Sharp, Treas., Sioux Falls, S. D.
W. J. Shanard, V.P., Bridgewater, S. D. E. H. Moreland, Sec., Luverne, Minn.

**PLAY SAFE**

Every winter many fires occur both as the result of defective heating equipment and lack of ordinary judgment in firing. Many injuries and deaths are caused by using kerosene to start fires in office stoves. Severe cold weather is now at hand; again check up on your heating equipment—be careful of your firing.

Don't let fire catch you unprepared.

GRAIN DEALERS NATIONAL MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

J. J. Fitzgerald
Secretary-Treasurer
Indianapolis, Ind.

C. R. McCotter
Asst. Secy. and Western Mgr.
Omaha, Neb.

Place Your Name

and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. It reaches them twice each month.

MILWAUKEE

Why the Milwaukee grain market retains its supremacy and the Chamber of Commerce sustains a leading position in the face of keen competition can be told briefly:

Milwaukee at all times has a big, broad market for all Grains.

Its shipping facilities are among the best on the Great Lakes, and its harbor is one of the most secure and ample.

Its industrial consumption provides an active demand all the year.

It offers a premium over other markets in competitive territory for consignments, because it has a big shipping demand and very large elevator capacity. Four million bushels storage has been added this year, giving the market a total storage capacity of 16,360,000 bushels.

Its remittances on consignments are extremely prompt.

Millers, Exporters and Country Shippers are invited to investigate the advantages to be derived by dealing with any of these Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce Members.

*B. J. Aston, Inc.
L. Bartlett & Son Grain Co.
W. M. Bell Co.
Buerger Commission Co.
Roy I. Campbell
Cargill Grain Co.
Donahue-Stratton Co.
Franke Grain Co.
Fraser-Smith Co.
Froedtert Grain & Malting Co.
John C. Hensey
Johnstone-Templeton Co.*

*P. C. Kamm Co.
Leonard J. Keefe
E. J. Koppelkam
La Budde Feed & Grain Co.
J. V. Lauer & Co.
Milwaukee Grain Commission Co.
Mohr-Holstein Commission Co.
W. G. Moorhead & Company
Owen & Bro. Co.
F. J. Phelan Co.
M. G. Rankin & Co.
The Riebs Co.*

“You Can Do Better In Milwaukee”

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, DECEMBER 24, 1930

THE ENTIRE STAFF of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated extends earnest wishes to all readers and patrons for a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. May real joy be with you.

DOWN AT HUNTINGTON, IND., a farmer, Owen Feehan, recently won a \$3,000 verdict against Indiana State Entomologist, F. N. Wallace for plowing up a field of oats in the 1927 corn borer campaign. Perhaps officials may eventually learn that the average citizen has certain rights that cannot be infringed upon without recourse.

MANY RAILROAD representatives and some grain receivers are conducting such an active campaign for their heavier loading of cars that they forget the necessity of leaving 24 inches above the top of grain for samplers to obtain a fair average sample of the car's contents. If the sampler cannot get this sample he simply marks the ticket "too full for sampling" and the terminal market handlers of the grain are so handicapped that grain's unloading is delayed to the great disadvantage of all parties at interest.

FUNNY how quickly some elevators catch fire when it becomes noised about that, "the auditors are coming." Knowing ones shake their heads and wonder what was the amount of the shortage.

JUST WHAT the farmer is to gain through the investigation that has been started by the government, concerning retail bread prices, is not very clear. He buys some bread, but if this investigation resulted in a reduction of a penny a loaf, the difference wouldn't amount to \$5.00 in a year, and the reduction would certainly not help the price of wheat.

IT MUST HAVE BEEN a sad blow to the Farm Board to have the U. S. D. A., report a 98.9 per cent acreage of winter wheat in the face of all of the Board propaganda for acreage reduction and its recent statement that the acreage put out was 5 per cent less than that planted in the fall of 1929. Evidently the wheat growers propose to run their own business.

SWINDLERS seem unusually active among grain dealers of late. Not only are they taking the elevator operators fire extinguishers but selling him advertising and machinery which they do not attempt to deliver. Inducing him to cash or endorse worthless checks nets these fraudulent travelers more of the grain dealers' easy money. The two fakers complained of in "Letters" this number should place all readers on guard.

TRAVELING swindlers posing as "inspectors" of fire extinguishers have filled some of those found in grain elevators with water and charged several dollars for the "service," while others have taken away the extinguishers for "factory repairs." A fireman's hat or uniform does not prove the racketeer represents anyone but the wearer, so it is up to the elevator operator to investigate the gentlemen's credentials before entrusting any property with strange visitors.

HINDENBURG'S decree that rye bread (97% pure rye) shall be the sole legal bread-stuff in hotels, restaurants and all public eating places throughout Germany has been ratified by the Reichstag and a further reduction effected in the European demand for North American wheat at pegged prices. The Farm Board may influence the price of wheat at home, but has no control over the use of substitutes abroad. Its attempted interference has resulted in wheat producers losing another market.

A RATHER UNUSUAL INCIDENT is told of in the news columns of this issue; an elevator owner having been sued by a farmer due, it is alleged, to the fact that the former refused to accept delivery of corn at the price that had been agreed upon. If the agreement was not a written one, or if verbal and there were no witnesses, the question as to the veracity of the contending parties would be for a jury to decide. The written contract is binding upon both parties and attempting to "back out" seldom succeeds.

THE DANGER arising from the use of the wrong kind of a fumigant or from using the right kind in the wrong way, is not confined to the possibility of an explosion and consequent property damage. Some fumigants are deadly poison when taken into a person's lungs, so it always pays to know just what is being used and what are its hazards.

ELEVATOR operators who have spent many nights and Sundays posting books and billing slow accounts are all agreed that January first is the accepted day to turn over a new leaf and stop lending their working capital. Many grain and feed dealers have discontinued all charge accounts the past year because they could not afford to borrow money to carry their customers. If your customers need money send them to your banker. Since the days of barter grain has been paid for in cash, by all dealers, so it shud be fair and logical for him to expect all farmers to pay cash for the merchandise he sells them. He can not buy a fresh stock of feeds or ingredients for his customers at the bottom price unless he is able to pay promptly, so both the retailer and his debtors pay dearly for continuing business on credit.

STORING GRAIN for farmers invariably costs the elevator operator more than he gets for the service and often ties up his spare storage room to the great disadvantage of his own grain. No dealer can afford to rent his storage space for less than one cent for the first fifteen days and one cent additional for each of the five succeeding thirty day periods, but after that he must charge two cents for each thirty days in order that his bins may be cleaned and repaired for the receipt of the new crop. The elevator owners who tolerate the storage of grain year after year overlook the fact that they are assisting and encouraging their farmer patrons to speculate in cash grain to the great disadvantage of all concerned. It is seldom a profitable speculation for the farmer so he is sore at both the market and the elevator owner.

NEXT WEEK we will start a new year and all are determined to make 1931 a prosperous and a happy year. A few lugubrious crepe hangers who enjoy depression and dullness may persist in chanting the same old sob song of despair, but most of the grain dealers will zealously face the future with earnest enterprise and untiring industry. We feel certain they will serve their communities so well their business will increase far beyond their greatest expectations. You can not climb a hill sitting down. The joy and satisfaction of having served a community well should stimulate every dealer to review his year's accomplishments and pledge a firm determination to do even better the coming year. All business hums merrily with a deep strong note of power when the oil of gladness flows freely. Drive away dull days with a cheerful greeting for every customer. The lights ahead are all green, let's go.

CLOVER SEED has been stolen from so many elevators in Northwestern Iowa this season night watchmen are kept on guard in many houses.

CRYING towels are being supplied free by many firms who believe it is far more profitable to fight for new business than to waste time and energy weeping over business not obtained.

IT LOOKED for a while like Santa Claus was going to need a wagon, or an auto or something other than a sleigh this year, but the weather man changed his mind and sent snow. Which elevators handling coal have hailed with a great deal of enthusiasm. Nothing like a good snow storm to start the coal moving out of the bins.

SOME fast thinkers among the elevator operators of Iowa who are suffering from grinding competition brought on by portable grinding units, prevented disastrous consequences by buying portable grinding units themselves and going right to the farmer with this service. Others have bought trucks and bring the grinding to the elevator. If the farmers must have service they give it to them.

THE CUSTOMARY deluge of calendars is being distributed among the farmers this year by community business men. Elevators are distributing their share and we trust that every elevator operator has chosen his calendar so carefully that the farmer will hang it up in the kitchen (where he seems to spend most of his indoor time) and let it constitute an attractive year-round advertisement.

EFFORTS to pass the Strong Bill for the protection of proceeds of shippers' drafts that have fallen into the hands of insolvent banks should be redoubled while the Congress is in session, and while the additional crops of bank failures lend force to the argument. All organizations of shippers can aid the cause by adopting resolutions endorsing the bill; and continuing to hammer away at members of Congress for its enactment.

A COMMERCIAL traveler with whom we conversed recently said "Good times are coming in the spring. You know, when the grass gets green and the birds start coming back and the flowers get busy making buds, then comes a feeling of newness and a willingness to invest in what the year may bring. People come out of their shells and go to work." We've a hunch that feeling begins with the start of a New Year. Why wait until spring?

EXPOSING your books to the inspection or pilfering by strangers invites trouble and often it helps in the swindling of your friends. The Isaacson Grain & Elevator Co., Scandia, Kan., is one of several dealers whose check book was stolen recently and the reputation of the firm in neighboring communities smeared with a flood of fraudulent checks to the great disgust of many victims. Keep your books under lock and key for your own exclusive use,

The Farm Board's Failure

The poor Farm Board in its desperate search for some plausible excuse for the greatest failure of all governmental ventures into business first attacks the Russian short sellers, then different members of the press, and now Chairman Legge in hope of placing the blame for the Board's failure on the shoulders of others, urges upon Congress the great need for "strict governmental regulation of all exchanges dealing in agricultural commodities," and he supports his declaration with a statement to the effect that "at present all exchange rules and regulations are built up by the traders themselves. They are not in the interests of the producers nor the consumers."

Truly a horrible state of affairs and the poor chairman might have truthfully added that the rules and the regulations are in the interests of the maintenance of a free and open market where all buyers and sellers can safely deal without fear of being imposed upon, because the exchange rules and regulations are adopted in the interest of fair dealing and all trades are published to the world.

That is one reason why in markets where organized exchanges exist sane men with knowledge of the business do not attempt to do any business except on the floor of the exchange. The *New York Herald Tribune* says:

"This threat to impose government regulation on commodity exchanges is nothing less than a manifestation of a bureaucratic irritation over the failure of his program. * * * Unable to bring about commodity stabilization thru the support of the United States Treasury, Mr. Legge now proposes to invoke governmental despotism in his mad cause."

The *St. Louis Star* says: "Never has a worse confession of failure in governmental operation been made than the Federal Farm Board's report."

The *Hartford Courant* is another of the great dailies joining the anvil chorus, branding "the report of the Farm Board as an admission of futility."

The *Chicago Tribune*, reviewing the report says: "The Board frankly admitted that its stabilization operations in the wheat market have been a costly and experimental venture with the outcome very much in doubt."

And yet with all the opposition of the metropolitan press and the admission by the Board itself of its failure to relieve the farmer, Congress, without any investigation of the operation or methods of the Farm Board, has hastily appropriated another \$150,000,000 for it to waste. How were the members so hypnotized?

Unfortunately for the producers of agricultural products men of experience in their efficient marketing generally are disposed to step out when the government attempts to gain control of any given commodity. The number of wheat and cotton handlers thru-out the land has been greatly reduced since the Farm Board jumped into the market and those who have remained in the business conduct it in only a half-hearted manner, thus the number of buyers of agricultural

products has been reduced, greatly to the disadvantage of the producers. In fact, no economist has yet found any benefits resulting from the Agricultural Marketing Act, except to the bureaucrats who are trying to carry out its provisions.

It is doubtful if even the authors of the original bill ever dreamed of the act being used to thrust the government into many different lines of business. But its enforcement has brought about this result, and no doubt will be carried on until tax-payers become so thoroly aroused by this attempted governmental domination of business that they will vote for another house cleaning at the Capitol.

Would Limit Purchases and Holdings of Futures

J. T. W. Duvel, chief of the grain futures administration, has recommended that the grain futures act be so amended as to limit the volume of daily purchases or sales and the total future holdings permitted traders. Under the old principle that "the King can do no wrong," it is supposed that the Stabilization Corp'n would be exempt from these limitations.

Regardless of the merit or demerit of these proposals, they would naturally appeal to the office holders and other politicians, as they would mean more jobs for the faithful. The recent political upheaval last November shook a good many men from their soft political berths, and in so far as is possible these fellows must be taken care of. Added governmental costs, every dime of which must be paid thru taxation, mean nothing to the average job holder.

The idea with many of them is: "Get while the getting is good. Work for the government where the hours are short; the pay is good and sure; get in under civil service rules, where the jobs are secure, and then get on the pension roll at an early retiring age.

At the present rate of increase it will not be very long before we shall all be working for some branch of government, and then, indeed, will the millenium have dawned.

Homage

Wise men journeyed from afar,
Guided by a wondrous star,
Bringing gifts both rich and rare,
To the new-born King and Heir.

Paid their homage as should we,
Whether we be bond or free,
Whether we believe or not,
Jew or Pagan, Saint or sot.

Through His life the world is bettered;
Wrongs made right and slaves unfettered,
So let us this Christmas day,
Pay our homage, as we may.

—E. C. V.

Who Is Financing the Itinerant Feed Grinder?

Feed grinders everywhere are vitally interested in the rapid increase in the number of traveling feed grinders and the sources of their stimulation. WHO is promoting this industry and WHY? Is one make of mill being used to the exclusion of all others? The irresponsibility of these itinerant peddlers and their nomadic habits shud place all farmers on guard. These travelers work for today's gains alone; they do not strive to gain goodwill or build up trade by honest service because it is easy for them to drive over to another county next week and hook a fresh crop of suckers.

The service of the traveling grinder can not be depended upon during the winter season of impassable roads, he can not supply the ingredients needed for a balanced ration and his meager facilities prevent his reducing grain to different degrees of fineness or mixing as provided by all late formulas; in fact, the service he offers at best is inferior and undesirable.

The progressive feed grinder in every community studies the needs of his patrons, he installs equipment and stocks ingredients that will insure their maximum feeding results. The growth of his business depends upon the success of his customers, naturally he is deeply interested in their welfare and strives to help and to please.

The organization of the Northeastern Iowa feed dealers reported in the Journal last number, is a timely step in the right direction, and doubtless the state legislature will welcome any suggestions for the taxing or licensing of these itinerants that will require them to bear a share of the expense of government and at the same time protect the farmers from their trickery.

Change in Ownership Effects No Change in Supply

When Joe Leiter was struggling to maintain the price of wheat at Chicago many years ago, his agents sold many cargoes for export at a reduced price, but with the distinct understanding that the grain would not be permitted to get back into domestic channels. They fully recognized that so long as the surplus was in this country it would exert a depressing influence on the domestic price. A change in ownership of the country's surplus wheat may result in its being held off the market for a time, but so long as it is stored in the public show windows, consumers will not exhibit any nervousness regarding their future supply of bread.

The holding of large stocks of wheat in the public storehouses by the Canadian Wheat Pool and the Federal Farm Board has exercised a depressing influence ever since the grain left the farms and was posted throughout the world in the weekly reports of visible supply. Had the enormous stocks been left on the farms out of sight the consuming world would have been kept in the dark regarding stocks available, but after the grain got into the public storehouses the consumers were told of its presence each week and cared not who owned it.

The stored surplus has already depressed the Winnipeg price of wheat to a figure several cents below the amount advanced to growers by the Pool, so this band of believers in the "orderly marketing" has a heavy loss on its holdings in addition to its \$19,000,000 deficit on the 1928 crop. The Farm Board also has a heavy loss on many millions of wheat bought at \$1.25 last spring, but it does not care because the taxpayers have already advanced the cash.

Had the Pool and the Farm Board never insisted upon holding the surplus stock grain merchants of experience would have found a market for it long ago and Europe would not now be using substitutes for wheat.

These two would-be price boosters by holding enormous stocks of wheat have helped no one but the bureaucrats employed, but they have been of great assistance in facilitating the sale of wheat from Australia, Argentine, India and Russia in Europe.

No Flag of Truce

Not so very long ago, Chairman Legge, of the Farm Board, appealed to the men in the established grain trade for help, and in an address before Kansas City bankers, last June, he said the Board would not eliminate present methods in the grain trade as it had nothing better to offer. Nothing has been said, however, about the appointment of a liaison officer, and no one has seen any flag of truce.

As a matter of fact, a good many things have since been done, both by the Farm Board and the U. S. D. A., indicating a determination to wipe out, if possible, all of the independent country dealers, all of the brokers, and all of the Boards of Trade; one spokesman having recently asserted that when the farmers were 100 per cent organized, there would be no need for either of the three.

There are a few men in the grain trade who still profess not to be disturbed over the prospect. One such says: "The whole scheme will soon collapse." Another says: "There is room for both." Still another says: "The Board will eventually learn, just as have the Canadian pools, that they cannot get along without these old channels of distribution, and when they do, conditions as they were prior to the passage of the Marketing Act will again obtain."

Perhaps these few men are right, and the great majority, wrong, but if they are, and the old order is restored, it will be over the dead bodies, figuratively speaking, of at least 7 and perhaps 8 of the members of the Board, as well as those of the most radical members of Congress. Probable loss of good jobs will cause some of these men to fight for their lives, while loss of patronage and the opportunity to be constantly in the "lime-light," will have the same effect upon the remainder.

Apparently there are only two ways in which this thing may be beaten to death; one is through appropriate court action, and the other is through the rendering of a superior and a thoroughly honest service.

Is Elevator Operator Liable for Disease Resulting from Dust?

The allegation by plaintiff's attorneys that grain elevator dust was the cause of death of an employe in a grain elevator at Crescent City, Ill., as reported elsewhere under the caption, "Suit for Death from Elevator Dust," and that the employer is liable for having failed to provide dust collectors, is the first suit of its kind in Illinois.

A verdict in favor of plaintiff, who is demanding \$10,000 damages, would establish a precedent for similar suits. In self-protection elevator operators would be forced to put in dust collecting equipment, or buy personal injury insurance, or both.

The Illinois statute does not specifically mention grain elevators; but Chap. 48, Sec. 73, covers "any work" which may produce any disease "peculiar to the work carried on," or which "subjects the employe to the danger of illness or disease incident to such work, to which employes are not ordinarily exposed in other lines of employment."

Evidently the decision will turn on whether it is a fact that employes in a grain elevator are subject to disease to which employes in other industries are not subject.

Hitherto it has been understood the law applied to workers in lead, zinc, arsenates and other metallic dusts that poison the system, and not to workers in flour mills and grain elevators. Operators of the large terminal elevators point to the fact that manual laborers who have worked in the dust-laden atmosphere for forty years are hale and hearty.

Dust has indeed taken a heavy toll of human life in the large grain elevators, but death has resulted from burning and crushing in the ruins when the dust exploded and not from its inhalation by the workers. The same employers who scout the allegation that there is any disease inherent in the dusty atmosphere of a grain elevator have been generous in expenditures for the dust collecting equipment that is found in all up-to-date elevators unloading grain from cars.

The decision of the court in this case will be awaited with interest.



Christmas Candles

I love colored candles tremulous in mirrors
that paint
Feasts and friendly faces 'mid festivity.
I love holy candles casting rapturous wonder
to a gothic saint;
Softening the cruel cradle of nativity.
I love red, red candles starring Christmas-
tides
Gleaming in the halo of a holly wreath,
Glowing in the halo of a home where love
abides;
So mysteriously lovelier where Love abides.
Myrtle Dean Clark.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Agent Liable for Shortage?

Grain & Feed Journals: Is an agent at a country station employed by a line company allowed a shrinkage on grain in the course of the year's business? If so, how is it estimated?

I am in the employ of this company, and while all is satisfactory I am desirous of knowing whether an agent must deliver full bushels purchased when elevator is filled and carried over winter. If such is the case how can he give the farmer honest weight and still protect himself against shrinkage from natural causes, such as rats, etc.—C. S. Anderson.

Ans.: The responsibility is regulated by the contract of employment. The agent, in the absence of a specific agreement to stand the shrinkage, is favored by the rule that owners have to stand the risks of shrinkage and deterioration, just as they are entitled to the overage, if any.

Illinois Statute Requiring Ventilating Systems in Grain Elevators?

Grain & Feed Journals: In a suit for damages for the death of an employe in a grain elevator at Crescent City from the inhalation of dust it is stated that the legislative act of May 26, 1911, requires certain ventilating systems in grain elevators. I would like to know what is the legislative act of May 26, 1911.—T. C. Herron, mgr. Bryce Farmers Grain Co., Milford p. o., Ill.

Ans.: The act approved May 26, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911, is the "occupational diseases act." It was amended as approved June 21, 1923. The law expressly specifies that suitable clothing and respirators shall be furnished by manufacturers handling lead compounds, paris green; manufacturing brass; smelting lead or zinc. The law does not mention grain elevators.

Neither does Chap. 48, sec. 73, mention grain elevators, but covers any occupation that subjects employes to illness incident to the work or process.

These sections of the law and the allegations by plaintiff in the suit in question are published in full elsewhere under the caption "Suit for Death from Elevator Dust."

Loans on Wheat In Elevator?

Grain & Feed Journals: Is there some form to cover grain we have purchased and are holding in our elevators, which we can issue to banks loaning us money as collateral, other than a regular bill of sale, under Iowa laws? If so how would such a form read?—E. W. Oates & Co., Storm Lake, Iowa.

Ans.: Since banks are not compelled by law to loan money it is only necessary to make the collateral acceptable to the bankers. A loan on grain in store properly would be secured by a warehouse receipt, the wording of which is immaterial so long as it guarantees that the grain will remain in store until the receipt is presented and honored by delivery.

The United States Warehouse Act was passed to cover this identical situation; and under it grain dealers in several states have qualified to issue their own certificates to be used as collateral. Such a bona fide certificate is of real value to the bank accepting it from the local warehouseman, as the paper can be passed on to other banks.

The difficulty is that doing a bona fide warehouse business involves red tape and ties up the grain. In some states bond must be given and license applied for, and renewed annually on payment of a fee,

Suit for Death from Elevator Dust

J. A. Harlan, C. C. Harlan and J. P. Sterrenberg are defendants in a suit brot by Reiner H. Voigt to recover \$10,000 damages for the death of his father, Henry R. Voigt, July 15, of actinomycosis brot on by grain dust poisoning while at work in the elevator of Harlan & Sterrenberg at Crescent City, Ill.

The deceased worked in the elevator while it was being cleaned out. He became ill and went under medical treatment June 1, the disease being diagnosed as actinomycosis, a chronic infectious disease of man and animals. Farmers term it "lumpy jaw." It causes local suppurating tumors.

An autopsy disclosed that grain particles had lodged in Mr. Voigt's lungs, causing hemorrhages.

Plaintiff's attorneys, who are Murphy O. Tate of Chicago and A. Fred Kendall of Watseka, base the suit on the legislative act of May 26, 1911, known as the occupational diseases act, and on the common law.

The occupational diseases act reads as follows:

§ 2. Processes and employment declared specially dangerous—Clothing and respirators to be provided.—Every employer in this State engaged in the carrying on of any process of manufacture or labor in which sugar of lead, white lead, lead chromate, litharge, red lead, arsenate of lead, or Paris green are employed, used or handled, or the manufacture of brass or the smelting of lead or zinc which processes and employments are hereby declared to be especially dangerous to the health of the employes engaged in any process of manufacture or labor in which poisonous chemicals, minerals or other substances are used or handled by the employes therein in harmful quantities or under harmful conditions, shall provide for and place at the disposal of the employes engaged in any such process or manufacture and shall maintain in good condition and without cost to the employes, proper working clothing to be kept and used exclusively for such employes while at work, and all employes therein shall be required at all times while they are at work to use and wear such clothing; and in all processes of manufacture or labor referred to in this section which are necessarily productive of noxious or poisonous dusts, adequate and approved respirators shall be furnished and maintained by the employer in good condition and without cost to the employes, and such employes shall use such respirators at all times while engaged in any work necessarily productive of noxious or poisonous dusts.

Chap. 48, Sec. 73 of Smith-Hurd's Illinois Revised Statutes provides:

Every employer of labor in the state engaged in carrying out any work or process which may produce any illness or disease peculiar to the work or process carried on, or which subjects the employes to the danger of illness or disease incident to such work or process, to which employes are not ordinarily exposed in other lines of employment, shall for the protection of all employes engaged in such work or process, adopt and provide reasonable and approved devices, means or methods for the prevention of such industrial or occupational diseases as are incident to such work or process.



Chicago Board to Amend Delivery Rules

Members of the Chicago Board of Trade will vote Jan. 7 on amendments to the rules.

Rule 292-B is to be amended to cut out No. 3 rye, and to put in No. 3 white and yellow corn at 2 cents discount and No. 3 mixed corn at 2½ cents discount, in the contract delivery. Otherwise the rule is as amended Oct. 6 and published in Grain & Feed Journals Sept. 24.

Rule 282-B on delivery in cars on the last 3 business days of the month is to be amended to cut federal appeal out of paragraph (c).

A new paragraph (e) is added in place of the present paragraph (g):

(e) In the event of any excess over the quantity contracted for, such excess shall be settled for at the current market value at the time such excess is made known to both parties and any deficit from such quantity contracted for shall be settled for at the Clearing House settlement price on the day of delivery.

In paragraph (h) the following sentence has been added:

The buyer, however, if he make payment in advance, may order the cars unloaded at any other place where they will be weighed by the Weighing Department of the Association.

The present rule on car deliveries was also published Sept. 24 on page 379.

Bills in Congress

The following bills have been reported out of com'te and are subject to action at this session of Congress:

S. 101. For official tests to determine protein content of wheat. Rept. May 8. Passed S. May 16, 1929. Reptd. to H. Je. 12, 1930.

S. 1164. Directing Secy. of Agric. to investigate all phases of crop insurance. Reptd. May 22. Passed S. May 23, 1930.

S. J. Res. 211. For relief of farmers in drought and/or storm stricken areas. Reptd. to S. Dec. 8. Passed S. Dec. 9. Reptd. to House Dec. 17. Passed H. and sent to conference Dec. 18.

H. R. 7. To amend Federal Warehouse Act, Passed H. May 7, 1930.

H. J. Res. 411. Haugen. For relief of farmers in drought-stricken areas; Agriculture. Reptd. to H. Dec. 8.

H. J. Res. 303. To amend law relating to payment of certain claims of grain elevators and grain firms. Reptd. Apr. 18. Recomtd. Je. 16. Reptd. Je. 17. Passed H. Je. 25, 1930.

H. R. 11. Fair Trade Bill. To protect trade mark owners, distributors, and public against injuries and uneconomic practices in distribution of articles. Rept. to H. Jan. 27, 1930; minority rept. Feb. 1.

S. J. Res. 195. For investigation of certain operations on cotton exchanges. Reptd. to S. Jly. 1, 1930. Passed S. Dec. 3.

Artificial Schemes Weaken the Market

No one that uses wheat will buy confidently or commit himself for more than absolute minimum daily requirements unless he believes he can estimate cause and effect in the markets. This is the trouble with all the proposals for artificial methods of influencing price or bolstering credits. No one can tell exactly how any one of them would work out, and the only thing that is certain is that the adoption of any scheme of this kind destroys the basis on which business judgment can be formed and destroys confidence. If, for example, a government should undertake to pay the producer the difference between the price at which he would sell his wheat and a certain fixed price, who could feel safe in buying wheat except for that day's consumption? The ordinary motive actuating the seller would be modified or removed, since the seller would realize the same return by selling at 20 cents per bushel next week what he was offering today at 60 cents per bushel. All artificial schemes weaken the market.—*Grain Trade News, Winnipeg.*

Farm Board Before Congress

The reassembling of Congress has given the Farm Board an opportunity to press its demands for more funds, supported by allegations of benefits accomplished, and statements of expenditures to date.

The Farm Board presented its annual report Dec. 5.

Chairman Legge appeared before the senate com'te on agriculture and the house com'te on Dec. 11 and later.

Farm Board Disbursements

A sub-com'te of the House appropriations com'te on Dec. 18 made public the following official accounting of the disbursements by the Farm Board up to Nov. 30:

Commodity—	Net commitments	Amount advanced	Re-payments
Beans	\$ 451,438	\$ 284,323	\$ 57,760
Cotton	115,425,380	99,098,144	43,832,277
Dairy products...	14,716,869	7,937,048	2,924,121
Citrus fruits...	3,300,000	2,658,184	417,110
Grapes & raisins	19,604,325	17,330,701	3,241,029
Other deciduous fruits	2,329,177	1,150,534	84,777
Misc. fruits & vegetables ...	806,000	69,550	.....
Grain	46,966,534	39,089,582	14,032,324
Honey	135,000	45,839	6,008
Live stock	8,129,704	3,679,704	1,227,832
Nuts	233,000	165,517	.....
Potatoes	196,000	196,000	46,000
Poultry & eggs	415,000	235,000	.....
Rice	1,321,000	833,455	147,558
Seeds	78,925	41,741	6,741
Tobacco	1,945,268	1,423,438	505,178
Wool & mohair	12,288,863	11,792,044	2,113,855
Total	\$288,342,487	\$186,030,809	\$68,642,577
Grain stabilization	105,000,000	104,000,000	51,539,212
Cotton stabilization	40,000,000	36,138,723	5,001,485

Grand total. \$373,342,487 \$326,169,532 \$125,183,274

By Dec. 13 the loans had mounted to \$212,000,000 and the commitments had increased \$37,000,000, leaving only the thin balance of \$2,000,000. It took the house of representatives only 9 minutes on Dec. 18 to vote the Farm Board another \$150,000,000.

Legge for Grain Exchange Control

Mr. Legge on Dec. 18 told the senate com'te:

"We think there should be an amendment to the regulations governing the exchanges to the end that they would not be permitted to make their own rules, except as they are approved by the secretary of agriculture or by some official designated by the government for that purpose. We also feel that the secretary of agriculture should be given definite authority to enforce the rules after they have been approved.

"At present exchange rules and regulations are built up by the traders themselves. They are not in the interests of either the producers or consumers. The traders can change them every day at their will. Under present legislation I cannot find anyone who has authority effectively to deal with such exchanges.

"For example, we have been talking about those people who have been selling short on wheat. They rely largely on going before a tribunal in the grain exchange for an adjudication in the event it turns out to be a bad move on their part. That extends down to private operators and there is no reason why it can not be regulated.

"Within recent times you have passed three laws dealing with this problem. One is the warehousing act, one the grain inspection act and the third the grain futures act. But this legislation is operating under different bureaus, not giving it the strength it would have if it were consolidated in one regulatory or governing body, or if all the enforcement powers were in the hands of one administrative officer.

"There is one law that deals with the futures trading problem, but that law has no teeth in it. Publicity is about the only weapon it affords. On joint recommendation of the attorney general, secretary of agriculture and secretary of commerce a license to trade can be canceled. If my memory serves me right, that is something that is hard to obtain sometimes."

The Grain Stabilization Corporation

Mr. Legge said the corporation now has "64 or 65 million bus. of cash wheat in elevators and storage and probably 60 million bus. under future contracts."

He said wheat prices were being "artificially maintained" and that if "closed out tomorrow there would be a substantial loss, and it may be in the end the taxpayer will lose."

Stabilization operations at best are only temporary expedients, Mr. Legge said, and the final solution of the wheat problem he felt lies in reduction of production.

"As to what the final outcome will be, we do not know. You cannot say until the final close of your operations. That is particularly true of grain. The grain market today is fully 20 cents above the world par-

ity, or what wheat would bring if it were exported. At the close of the market on Saturday Liverpool wheat was 69 $\frac{3}{8}$ c, while the Chicago market was 70 $\frac{3}{8}$ c, and the transportation cost is 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

"It may be that in the end the taxpayer will lose. As I say, we do not know. Meantime, we are consuming 17,000,000 bushels a week, with the advantage of this difference in price, which means \$2,500,000 to the wheat grower as compared to the export price. Therefore, at the present time, the grower is getting that advantage.

"How much of that we will lose in the final cleanup is beyond us."

Mr. Legge opposed withdrawing of the milling-in-bond privileges. "I doubt whether withdrawing the milling-in-bond privileges would help. Buffalo millers have an advantage in location so that they can transport their flour more cheaply to foreign markets than can millers in the Southwest. To withdraw the milling-in-bond privileges would merely help some foreign millers."

Chairman Legge opposed the bill of Senator Capper of Kansas, designed to give 40 million bus. wheat now held by the Grain Stabilization Corporation to needy families in the drought stricken areas. The chairman stated that he objected to throwing that much wheat on the market and that such an act would necessitate the Farm

[Concluded on page 804.]

The Call of the Community Welfare Doctors



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The Wheat Producers Seem to Have Lost All Patience with the Doctors

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

Only One Clean-Up Car a Year

Grain & Feed Journals: Railroads have a rule laid down in their tariffs allowing one clean-up car a year, which should be right in territories that raise only one crop, as in the big wheat territories of the west.

But there is just a lot of this country that raises a diversity of grains. Just how are you going to clean up wheat and corn and barley and oats with only one car? And even were it feasible to bulkhead all of these commodities in one car, who could a grain dealer get to handle such a car for him?

It looks to us like the railroads ought to allow one clean-up car for each kind of grain handled, if the rule is to give the rate needed.—Nebraskan.

Dealers Should Help Farmers to Gain Relief from Farm Board

Grain & Feed Journals: I believe the grain dealers of Iowa would appreciate your publishing some form of a petition calling for the immediate and permanent dismissal of the Farm Board and the repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act. This petition would be used by the energetic and conscientious grain dealers of Iowa in obtaining signatures of at least 90 per cent of the farmers in the entire state. Having such a large majority of names on the petition, the news should be passed along to all the newspapers, to the associated press, and then mailed to President Hoover. Copies of the newspaper stories should be mailed to all Congressmen. Then some relief from Congressional static should be forthcoming.

To be effective this should be done immediately and the grain trade aroused to quick action in the matter of obtaining signatures. If any good is to be done the grain trade must strike while the disgust and distrust of the Farm Board is hot.—Gordon Hannah, Chicago, Ill.

Arrested for Selling and Not Publishing Ads. in Railway Time Books

Editor Grain & Feed Journals: In your Nov. 26th number you published a letter from a man named Finnegan, of Vandalia, Ills. This man seemed to have got all het up and thrown a sort of catfit because the Grain Dealers Journal had issued statements that those ad solicitors for Railway Time Books were fakes.

Now, all you birds that have been digging up honest-to-goodness coin of the realm, to shell out to fake ad solicitors, cast your eagle orbs over this item, taken from the Des Moines, Iowa, Register & Leader of Sunday, Dec. 4:

WATERLOO, IOWA.—S. K. Werner, 32, Chicago, is held here on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. He will be arraigned at Dubuque, Monday. He was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Harry Allen, who said he had information that Werner sold fake advertising in railway time tables, which he did not print.

Allen said Werner conducted his operations in several States under the names, C. W. Kelly; J. P. Donovan; C. A. Brown; L. T. Bailey; G. M. Morris and R. E. Martin.

And then again, if you will look up the court records of Kane County, Illinois, you

will find that two dapper men were sent to the State penitentiary for this same offense, some six or seven years ago. Barnum was right.—O. E. Jacobs, manager, Conrad Farmers Grain Co., Conrad, Ia.

Look Out for a Fake Machinery Salesman

Grain & Feed Journals Cons.: Feed Dealers and Elevator Men need to be warned about a skunk that is traveling about the country in the guise of a mill machinery salesman. This party calls himself Niels Neslon. He is about five feet four inches tall, slightly built, probably weighs one hundred and thirty pounds, wears tortoise shell glasses with thick lenses and speaks in a rather high pitched voice with just a trace of Danish accent. At the time he called on us he gave his address as the Union Pacific Hotel, Kearney, Nebr.

He learned in some way that we were building an elevator and called on us in an effort to sell us some machinery. Said he represented the Buffalo Hammer Mill Co. He carried a portfolio full of machinery catalogs, and he is as a matter of fact very well posted on the line. He claimed to have been with Sprout Waldron for a number of years.

He spent most of two days in our office and when he learned that we were not interested in a new hammer mill he broached the subject of used transmission machinery. Said that there was a lot of such goods in a mill at Sioux Falls, So. Dak., that could be bought at a bargain. We gave him an order for a used Corn Cutter and five h.p. motor to be shipped from there immediately and we made arrangements to drive up to Sioux Falls with him to look over these used supplies. During the day the writer cashed a check for him for ten dollars made out on the Fort Kearney National Bank at Kearney, Nebr. Later in the day one of our clerks cashed a similar check for the same amount. To make a long story short that was the last we ever saw of Mr. Neslon. He wrote us a letter from Sioux City several weeks later saying the cutter and motor were being shipped that day but they have not arrived. The checks of course were bogus and came back.

We learned later that he sold a corn cutter out of the Star Milling Co. at Beresford, So. Dak. to an elevator at Lyons, Nebr., representing that it was his own, collected \$35.00 and disappeared again. He also got the owner of the mill at Beresford to endorse a draft for him to the tune of \$35.00, making \$70.00 he collected on one corn cutter that did not belong to him.

We suppose the police are looking for him in a good many places, at least they are here in Council Bluffs, and we will appreciate any information leading to his arrest.

Not that we care so much about the \$20.00 as we are getting used to an occasional

burning, but we do hate to see a fellow like this one going all over the country gyping the people in our line and getting away with it.

We judge from reading your magazine that you have the interests of the trade at heart and thought that you might give this bird some publicity that will at least check his activities.—Very truly, Roy A. Scofield Co., R. A. Scofield, Council Bluffs, Ia.

For Normal Marketing With No Government Interference

Grain & Feed Journals: We are not a socialistic nation, but a democracy. We are not bolshevists, either, but it looks very much as if our government had become so in the last two years. It is in business up to its neck. It is buying and selling grain, and competing with legitimate dealers, who have to pay taxes to pay losses incurred by their competitor,—the United States Government. The government is losing the taxpayers money at a tremendous rate in the grain business.

Ever since the government went into the grain business we have had depressed conditions in wheat. That may be a coincidence, but we firmly believe, had the government not interfered, wheat would today be selling at considerably higher values. It is popular,—it's part of the politicians' stock, to condemn the speculator, but the speculator is absolutely necessary in marketing grain. If it were not for the speculator, who is the insurance company, we would have no markets.

So our first suggestion of what should be done to assist the wheat situation is that we return to normal marketing with no government interference in the orderly marketing of wheat. We believe, that the moment the government stated it was through in the grain business and would get out of the business entirely we would see a decided advance in the price of wheat, but as long as this terrible menace of government in business hangs over the market, just that long will we see depressed markets.—R. J. Macdonald, mgr. Central Brokerage Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

The annual report of the Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30 showed that the Federal government on that date was giving employment to more than at any previous time since the close of the World War, the net increase in the preceding 12 months of those under civil service, numbering 21,250.

Declares War on Farm Board

John A. Simpson of Oklahoma, newly elected president of the Farmers' Union, succeeding C. E. Huff of Kansas, declared war Dec. 18 on the Federal Farm Board. He predicted that sooner or later Congress would abolish the board. The anti-administration farm leader said he opposed the Board's program of "gambling in cotton and wheat" with government funds, hitting at the stabilization operations of the Board's two important agencies.

At the recent national convention of the farm organization, Huff was defeated for re-election by Simpson. One of the arguments used against Huff, it is said, was that as president of the central co-operative agency, the 'Kansan' was too close to the farm board. Simpson charged the farm board did everything within its power to defeat him for the presidency.

The defeat of Huff has resulted in a rift in the Farmers Union, with Huff continuing as the representative of a large block of states not openly antagonistic to the administration farm program.



The Business Struggle of 1930 and the Outlook for 1931

By JOHN A. BUNNELL, President Chicago Board of Trade

Steady progress in emerging from the country's economic depression during the new year is indicated by reports available at this time.

As 1930 ends, the smaller industrial output continues, along with the lower volume of trade, which has been noted for about eighteen months.

But to offset this, there is an abundance of bank credit, under our Federal Reserve Bank system; and the movement of commodity prices lends encouragement.

Credit and transportation are as a rule strong influences in any upward turn of business, and transportation, it is heartening to note, is at peak efficiency with no car shortages.

One of the latest reports of banks that are members of the Federal Reserve shows an increase in loans made for commercial purposes. Other than those secured by stocks and bonds, these totaled \$8,763,000,000, an increase of more than \$300,000,000 over the figures available at mid-year.

Another factor to be considered is that American business and industry never stand still. Judging by the periods of other depressions, the downward movement has begun to ebb with the inevitable upward turn in prospect for the months ahead.

The outlook for agriculture is a more complex problem. Grain farmers have experienced one of their most trying years, and so has the entire grain industry.

The Federal Farm Board, created by the Agricultural Marketing Act, is again endeavoring through its agencies to maintain certain values while in other countries prices have continued to decline. Time will determine the result of such efforts.

Monetary return from wheat production, it should be noted, represents little more than six per cent of the total farm income. But wheat has been dragged into politics and so constantly presents a confusing picture to the average citizen as to the whole agricultural situation.

Government figures show that while wheat and cotton prices have fallen to about sixty per cent of the average price of the year 1928, the average price of all farm produce is eighty per cent of the 1928 levels.

Outside of wheat and cotton, both of which have been overproduced throughout the world, farm income is about eighty-four per cent of its 1928 figure. This showing is encouraging when it is realized that the average wholesale prices of other primary goods, such as non-ferrous metals, have fallen to seventy-six per cent of 1928, according to the official figures.

The drought which affected many states created a shortage of pastures and a shrinkage in the corn crop from an average of about 2,800,000,000 bushels to about 2,090,000,000 bushels.

World wheat prospects, it is estimated by the U. S. Depart. of Agri., are for total production, outside of Russia and China, of about 3,650,000,000 bus., or about 4.6 per cent larger than in the previous season.

There is a reduction in the visible supplies in the United States, increased feeding on the farms, and a smaller supply of reserve wheat in European countries, outside of Russia, if reports are to be taken as accurate.

Yet, even with these favorable influences for buying, the problem remains of how to build up a demand, adequate to the supply,

and so avoid glutting our terminal markets and storage facilities when the new crop is available.

In the year just ended the great central market—the Chicago Board of Trade—has made an excellent accounting of its responsibilities despite many handicaps over which the Exchange had no control.

A Congressional inquiry into the so-called Russian menace, which involved the short sale of some eight million bushels of wheat in hedging operations by the Soviet Government, brought credit to the Board of Trade for its attitude of fairness and integrity.

Complete information was given the inquirers. In fact, the testimony was that first word of the rumored short sales had been submitted to the Government by Board of Trade officials.

At the hearing it was testified that the entry of any government, as such, into the market, constituted a dangerous situation. Directors of the Board of Trade adopted resolutions in line with this view.

During the year, the directors also changed the rules regarding emergency periods for delivery in car-lots on track, and arranged to eliminate trading in discount grades of wheat entirely and in corn except for one month.

By June 1, 1931, the changed rules will be in complete operation. The directors will not then have the right to declare an emergency. Under the changed system, the delivery of carload lots is "regular" the last three business days of every month provided the shipments are made from country points.

Both moves are regarded as encouraging to buyers. Also, grain growers should be inspired to improve the quality of their crops since the delivery of inferior grades is prohibited on futures contracts.

Prices made during 1930 in May wheat are indicative of the uncertainty which has prevailed. On contracts deliverable next May a high of \$1.14 was made last August but in following months the price slipped below the dollar mark to reach a low of 73 cents per bushel Nov. 15. December wheat hit a low of 69½¢.

The livestock industry should have another good year. Cheaper feed should offset any loss in livestock prices. And it should be remembered that the New York and Chicago demand for baby meat is being met by fattening cattle in a single year instead of in four as formerly.

The securities market of the Chicago Board of Trade, which now is not quite eighteen months old, made some progress in 1930 in spite of adverse conditions. The policy of a small but substantial beginning proved itself wisely taken and the market is growing.

On June 9, 1930, the Chicago Board of Trade made commercial history in opening a new exchange building overlooking La Salle street in Chicago.

Here are concentrated many of the largest firms of the grain and allied industries. And here also are the most modern methods of handling a huge business in grain, cotton, provisions and securities.

Receipts for the 1930 season up to December 1 are: flour, 10,538,000 barrels; wheat, 25,952,000 bus; corn, 68,111,000 bus; oats, 27,954,000 bus; rye, 3,514,000 bus; barley, 6,767,000 bus.

For the same period, shipments were: flour, 6,810,000 barrels; wheat, 28,461,000 bus; corn, 35,858,000 bus; oats, 21,836,000 bus; rye, 5,125,000 bus; barley, 2,119,000 bus. This is a satisfactory volume, considering 1930 conditions.

There is reason for tempered but sound optimism, not alone for the 82-year-old Board of Trade, but for the United States as a whole during 1931.

Canadian Pool to Trade Through Regular Export Channels

John I. McFarland, the new general manager of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., has announced that:

"It has been considered advisable to withdraw our direct representatives from overseas. This should demonstrate beyond the possibility of doubt, of the truth or otherwise, of the statement frequently made that the maintenance of direct representation overseas has militated against the sale of Canadian wheat.

"It is my firm conviction that this change in policy will have immediate and favorable effects in strengthening the demand for Canadian wheat overseas, and that it will create a friendly feeling where there have been doubts and ill-feeling concerning our selling policies in the past.

"Canadian wheat is on the bargain counter and there will be no dumping of grain abroad. Our wheat is now an investment, not a speculation, and will continue to be so while it sells so far below cost of production. The price now is less than it netted farmers in 1894."

Winnipeg December wheat sold last week at 51¾ cents per bushel.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Jan. 6. First annual meeting of Missouri-Illinois Wheat Crop Improvement District in Merchants Exchange at St. Louis, Mo.

Jan. 12-13. Farm Seed Ass'n of North America, winter meeting, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 22-23. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Board of Trade Library, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 23. Mid-winter meeting New York State Hay & Grain Dealers' Ass'n Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y.

Jan. 27-29. The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Hotel Hanford, Mason City, Ia.

Jan. 27-29. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of No. Dak., Minot, N. D.

Feb. 3-5. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 19-20. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y.

Feb. 19-21. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, at West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

May 28-30. Society of Grain Elevtr. Superintendents of North America, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

June 4-6. American Feed Mfr's. Ass'n., French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

Oct. 11. Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, Hotel Rice, Houston, Tex.

Oct. 8-11. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, Hotel Rice, Houston, Tex.

Oct. 12. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Rice, Houston, Tex.

Oct. 12-14. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Rice Hotel, Houston, Tex.

Grain Market Factors

Indications point to a slight decrease in the acreage sown to wheat in India. Last year the acreage was 30,468,000 from which a crop of 389,610,000 bu., were harvested.

Wheat production as reported by 38 countries totals 3,343,981,000 bus., compared with a total of 3,167,387,000 in the same countries in 1929.

The 1930 production of corn in the 17 countries so far reporting amounts to 2,778,793,000 bus., a decrease of 18.7% from production in these same countries, last year.

The report that the U. S. S. R., will sow 186,807,000 acres of spring wheat may be taken as a wild prophecy, rather than as a close estimate as to what will actually be done. At the same time it clearly indicates the ultimate wheat possibilities of that great country.

This year's wheat crop of the 3 western Canadian provinces is estimated, by the N. W. Grain Dealers' Ass'n, at 386,000,000 bu., or 11,000,000 more than the recent government figure.

Congress has voted and the president has approved the appropriation of an additional sum of \$150,000,000 to the Farm Board.

A proposal to withhold bank loans to force reduction of cotton acreage was almost unanimously adopted by the Southern Cotton Reduction Ass'n, at a meeting in New Orleans on Dec. 1. W. L. Glover of South Carolina, opposed a plan for systematic acreage reduction because he said it could only be enforced with a shotgun.

The State experiment stations spent for agricultural research in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, a total of about \$17,000,000.

Wheat Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of wheat indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1930-1931	1929-1930	1928-1929
Stocks on July 1—	88,911,000	86,055,000	33,765,000
Receipts July 1 to Dec. 13	309,381,000	312,566,000	377,088,000
Shipments July 1 to Dec. 13	191,591,000	197,109,000	219,801,000
Stocks on Dec. 13	130,866,000	136,993,000	109,103,000
Consumption July 1 to Dec. 13	75,835,000	64,519,000	81,949,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of corn indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1930-1931	1929-1930	1928-1929
Stocks on Nov. 1..	3,062,000	1,599,000	1,052,000
Receipts Nov. 1 to Dec. 13	29,032,000	33,793,000	51,457,000
Shipments Nov. 1 to Dec. 13	12,766,000	16,241,000	22,025,000
Stocks on Dec. 13	8,287,000	4,364,000	9,062,000
Consumption Nov. 1 to Dec. 13	11,041,000	14,697,000	21,422,000

Oats Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of oats indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1930-1931	1929-1930	1928-1929
Stocks on Aug. 1..	5,259,000	5,643,000	1,148,000
Receipts Aug. 1 to Dec. 13	61,185,000	80,216,000	73,714,000
Shipments Aug. 1 to Dec. 13	39,116,000	51,358,000	44,902,000
Stocks on Dec. 13	22,304,000	22,442,000	9,894,000
Consumption Aug. 1 to Dec. 13	5,024,000	12,059,000	20,066,000

World's Visible Wheat Supply

(Compiled by George Broomhall, the Daily Trade Bulletin and the Daily Market Record.) All figures in thousands, i. e., 000 omitted.

	Nov. 1, 1930	Oct. 1, 1930	Nov. 1, 1929	Nov. 1, 1928
No. Amer. Wheat—				
E. of Rockies.....	261,170	285,340	263,140	186,760
W. of Rockies.....	7,660	10,830	9,440	7,610
Canada	173,600	154,360	206,490	154,690
U.S.A. flour as wheat	20,380	20,690	15,940	10,070
Canada, flour as wheat	520	450	430	390
Total in N. Amer.	463,330	471,670	495,440	359,520
U. K. wheat stock... ..	8,440	7,600	15,280	5,040
U. K. flour as wheat. .	1,520	1,440	1,480	880
Australia	7,750	13,000	2,750	1,250
Argentina	4,800	5,800	9,000	7,350
Afloat for U. K. direct	13,040	11,160	13,420	13,170
Afloat for Cont. direct	17,880	23,860	13,720	30,900
Afloat for orders.....	11,310	9,140	11,870	6,160
Total European, Argentine and afloat	64,740	72,000	67,520	64,750
Grand Total	528,070	543,670	562,960	424,270

World's Corn Exports

Total world exports of corn, since Nov. 1, 1929, compared with the same period in the preceding two years (Broomhall):

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
American	150,000	336,000	3,120,000
Argentine	28,909,000	20,843,000	27,576,000
African	2,705,000	2,475,000	2,859,000
Russian	221,000	315,000	8,000
Others	4,967,000	5,678,000	1,093,000
Total	36,952,000	29,647,000	34,656,000
Season	270,562,000	270,604,000	

World's Oats Exports

World exports of oats, since Aug. 1, 1930, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
American	1,856,000	2,936,000	12,100,000
Argentine	15,108,000	3,600,000	630,000
Others	14,100,000	10,734,000	3,870,000
Total	31,064,000	17,270,000	16,600,000
Season	66,297,000	62,998,000	

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, in cents per bushel for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows:

	Dec. 10	Dec. 11	Dec. 12	Dec. 13	Dec. 15	Dec. 16	Dec. 17	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	Dec. 20	Dec. 21	Dec. 22	Dec. 23
Wheat													
Chicago*	81½	81	81½	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81¾
Winnipeg	62½	61¾	60¾	59½	61¼	59¾	58¾	57½	57¼	55½	54¾	54¾	54¾
Liverpool	75½	73¾	73	72¾	72½	71½	69¾	70½	67½	67½	64½	64½	64½
Kansas City	73½	73¾	73¾	72¾	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	76
Minneapolis	75¾	76½	76½	76½	76½	76½	76½	76½	76½	76½	76½	76½	76½
Duluth, durum	73½	73¾	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
Omaha	73½	73¾	73¾	73	73	73	73	73	72	72	72	72	72
St. Louis	79	79	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	79	79	78¾	79	79	79
Milwaukee	81¼	81½	81½	81	81	80¾	80¾	80¾	81	81	81	81	81
Corn													
Chicago*	77¾	76¾	75¾	74¾	76¾	73¾	74¾	73	73¾	72	69½	68½	68½
Kansas City	73¾	72¾	71¾	70¾	71¾	69¾	70¾	68¾	68¾	67¾	65	64¾	64¾
Omaha	70½	69¾	69	67¾	69½	66¾	67¾	66	66¾	65½	65½	65½	65½
St. Louis	77¾	76¾	76¾	75	76¾	74	75	73¾	73¾	72¾	70	70	70
Milwaukee	77½	76¾	76¾	74¾	76¾	73¾	74¾	73¾	73¾	72	70	70	70
Oats													
Chicago*	37	36½	36	34½	35¾	33½	34½	33½	34½	33½	32¾	32¾	32¾
Winnipeg	29¾	29¾	28¾	28¾	29¾	28¾	29¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Minneapolis	32¾	32½	31¾	30¾	31¾	29¾	30¾	29¾	30¾	30	29	29	29
Omaha	34	33½	33½	31¾	32½	30¾	31¾	30¾	31¾	31	31	31	31
Milwaukee	37	36½	36½	34¾	35¾	33¾	34¾	33¾	34¾	34	34	34	34
Rye													
Chicago*	48	48	47½	45¾	46¾	44¾	45¾	45¾	46¾	45¾	43¾	43¾	42¾
Minneapolis	44¾	44¾	44¾	42¾	43¾	42¾	42¾	41¾	42¾	41¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Winnipeg	36½	35¾	34¾	33¾	35	33¾	34¾	34¾	35¾	33¾	32¾	32¾	33
Duluth	45	44¾	45	42¾	44	42¾	43¾	42	43¾	42¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Barley													
Minneapolis	41¾	40¾	40¾	38½	39¾	37½	38½	37½	37¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Winnipeg	29¾	29¾	28¾	28¾	29¾	28¾	29¾	28¾	28¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾

*Old.

Total Wheat Visible

The combined aggregate wheat visible supply statistics in bushels, as compiled in Bradstreet's:

1930— week ending	U. S., East of Rockies	U. S., Pacific Coast	Total U. S.
Sept. 20.....	210,763,000	8,180,000	218,943,000
Sept. 27.....	213,804,000	8,407,000	222,211,000
Oct. 4.....	211,077,000	8,031,000	219,108,000
Oct. 11.....	211,158,000	7,341,000	218,499,000
Oct. 18.....	210,008,000	6,547,000	216,555,000
Oct. 25.....	207,767,000	6,367,000	214,134,000
Nov. 1.....	205,437,000	6,163,000	211,600,000
Nov. 8.....	205,202,000	5,420,000	210,622,000
Nov. 15.....	205,096,000	5,324,000	210,420,000
Nov. 22.....	205,000,000	5,156,000	210,156,000
Nov. 29.....	202,475,000	5,004,000	207,479,000
Dec. 6.....	197,501,000	4,510,000	202,011,000
Dec. 13.....	196,507,000	4,283,000	200,790,000

1930— week ending	Canada	Total U. S. and Canada, both Coasts	U. K. 2 and afloat (Broomhall)
Sept. 20.....	141,900,000	360,843,000	52,500,000
Sept. 27.....	148,288,000	370,499,000	53,200,000
Oct. 4.....	158,653,000	377,761,000	51,700,000
Oct. 11.....	161,986,000	380,485,000	52,100,000
Oct. 18.....	175,317,000	391,872,000	50,700,000
Oct. 25.....	177,002,000	391,136,000	52,700,000
Nov. 1.....	178,827,000	390,427,000	51,400,000
Nov. 8.....	185,545,000	394,167,000	55,000,000
Nov. 15.....	191,203,000	401,623,000	58,700,000
Nov. 22.....	195,840,000	405,996,000	62,200,000
Nov. 29.....	197,998,000	405,477,000	59,800,000
Dec. 6.....	198,315,000	400,326,000	58,800,000
Dec. 13.....	203,395,000	404,185,000	54,300,000

Total American, Canadian, afloat and British visible supply:

1930—	Nov. 8.....	Nov. 15.....	Nov. 22.....	Nov. 29.....	Dec. 6.....	Dec. 13.....
Sept. 27.....	423,699,000	449,167,000	460,323,000	468,196,000	465,277,000	458,485,000
Oct. 4.....	429,461,000	460,323,000	468,196,000	465,277,000	458,485,000	
Oct. 11.....	432,585,000	468,196,000	465,277,000	458,485,000		
Oct. 18.....	442,572,000	465,277,000	458,485,000			
Oct. 25.....	443,836,000	459,126,000				
Nov. 1.....	441,827,000	458,485,000				

Canadian Grain in U. S.

The following table exhibits the quantities of bonded grain stored in the United States, reported last week compared with the same week one and two years ago.

	Dec. 20, 1930	Dec. 21, 1929	Dec. 22, 1928
Wheat	32,522,000	34,883,000	34,522,000
Oats	255,000	698,000	864,000
Rye	539,000	431,000	270,000
Barley	1,351,000	3,009,000	3,475,000

Final Crop Report

In the final crop of the U. S. D. A., in addition to figures to be found elsewhere in this issue, there are the following totals:

	Acreage	Production—	
		Per Acre	Unit (Tons)
Cottonseed			
1929			6,590,000
1930			6,328,000
Hay, Tame			
1929	60,265,000	1.67	100,893,000
1930	58,473,000	1.41	82,656,000
Hay, Wild			
1929	13,938,000	.92	12,765,000
1930	14,136,000	.86	12,111,000
All Hay			
1929	74,203,000	1.53	113,658,000
1930	72,609,000	1.31	94,767,000
Velvet Beans			
1929	1,794,000	*896	804,000
1930	1,742,000	*794	692,000
Clover Seed (red and alsike)		(Bushels)	
1929	1,643,000	1.54	2,523,000
1930	1,017,500	1.43	1,459,600
Sweet Clover Seed			
1929	207,000	4.19	867,700
1930	165,000	3.98	656,400
Lespedeza Seed			
1929	42,000	4.40	185,000
1930	27,000	3.57	96,500
Alfalfa Seed			
1929	305,400	2.60	792,700
1930	316,200	2.91	920,200
Timothy Seed			
1929	391,000	3.70	1,448,400
1930	355,900	4.16	1,479,100
Soy Beans†			
1929	1,428,000	13.0	18,608,000
1930	1,635,000	12.6	20,539,000
Cowpeas†			
1929	1,050,000	9.6	10,055,000
1930	1,151,000	9.1	10,488,000
Peanuts			
1929	2,021,000	672	1,358,552,000
1930	1,827,000	648	1,183,025,000

*Pounds. †Total except hay.

CLOVER SEED (RED AND ALSIKE)

State	Acreage (Thous.)		Production (Thous. Bus.)	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
N. Y.	3	1	6.9	2.4
Pa.	14	8	28	12
Ohio	322	135	515.2	162
Ind.	300	171	390	171
Ill.	180	198	234	217.8
Mich.	151	83	256.7	99.6
Wis.	216	162	345.6	275.4
Minn.	64	54	121.6	118.8
Iowa	249	75	298.8	93.8
Mo.	58	55	87	88
N. Dak.	2	1	6	3
Nebr.	22	20	35.2	36
Kans.	11	16	17.6	25.6
Tenn.	10	2.5	21	5
Idaho	19	15	79.8	76.5
Wyo.	2	2	4.6	10
Colo.	2	2	12	10
Oreg.	18	17	63	52.7
U. S.	1,643	1,017.5	2,523	1,459.6

SWEET CLOVER SEED

State	1929	1930	1929	1930
Ohio	7	4.6	25.2	18.4
Ind.	2	2	6	6
Ill.	17	14	68	53.2
Minn.	24	14.4	120	72
Iowa	8	10	24	39
Mo.	7	3	25.9	12
N. Dak.	50	40	210	152
S. Dak.	49	35	210.7	129.5
Nebr.	21	18	90.3	75.6
Kans.	15	13	58.5	50.7
Mont.	3	3	13.5	10.5
Colo.	3	3	15	15
Wis.	1	5	.6	22.5
U. S.	207	165	867.7	656.4

LESPEDeza SEED

State	1929	1930	1929	1930
Tenn.	15	12	60	48
Miss.	22	13	110	45.5
La.	5	2	15	3
U. S.	42	27	185	96.5

FLAXSEED

State	1929	1930	1929	1930
N. C.	4	9	41	108
Wis.	7	4	80	7,320
Minn.	523	732	4,707	312
Iowa	13	26	36	51
Mo.	6	6	36	10,041
N. Dak.	1,463	1,931	6,876	3,484
S. Dak.	637	670	129	144
Nebr.	17	24	136	270
Kans.	23	37	1,098	1,776
Mont.	343	480	99	135
Wyo.	18	27		
U. S.	3,050	3,946	17,049	23,682

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Inwood, Ia., Dec. 11.—The corn crop will average 35 to 45 bus. per acre in this section.—W. H. Klein, mgr. Quaker Oats Co.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 29.—Winter wheat has never been so well stooled and in such condition. There is some increase in acreage in this section.—Ralph H. Brown.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 17.—Winter wheat condition averages good, with some excellent and some fair, the latter mostly in the southern areas.—Clarence J. Root, Meteorologist.

Inwood, Ia., Dec. 11.—Corn and oats are not moving to market very fast on account of the low prices. The farmers do not want to let go of their grain at prevailing prices.—W. H. Klein, mgr. Quaker Oats Co.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 29.—While there has been much wheat fed, summer movement here was below normal, and it is believed that much wheat back on the farms must yet come out, when (and if ever) we get an advance in prices on this crop year.—Ralph H. Brown.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 20.—The 1930 corn arriving on the Louisville market is showing from 18.2 to 18.8 moisture content, which is quite low and due to summer drouth. Last year corn ran 23 to 26 and even higher in some instances. Some new corn is being dried.—A. W. W.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 20.—Only 1% less wheat was sown in Kansas this fall than last year. Condition of wheat Dec. 1 was 90% of normal, compared with 92% last December. Condition of rye was 92% of normal, compared with 91% last December. Condition of the growing crop is excellent and soil moisture is adequate, which is conducive to a minimum of winter kill.—Kansas State Bd. of Ag.

Decatur, Ill., Dec. 13.—The early sown wheat appears to be best, that seeded later showing a smaller growth. Most of the acreage looks rather brown, but farmers say it is in pretty good shape so far. A season when so much fall and early winter plowing has been done as now, can not be remembered, and this work is still going on. The effect will be much less work putting in the crops next spring. While soil is dry below, top soil is in fine condition.—H. I. Baldwin & Co.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—The acreage sown to winter wheat is reported 97% of last year's, or 42,152,000 acres. Condition Dec. 1 is thought to be 86.2% of normal, compared to a 10-year average of 83.2 and 86.0 last year. 10-year average abandonment is 11.7%. There has been too little winter to give any indication of loss this year. Acreage planted, in per cent of last year's, and the per cent of normal condition (in brackets) are: Ohio 94 (84), Ind. 98 (84), Ill. 94 (86), Neb. 90 (93), Kan. 97 (88), Mo. 95 (86), Okla. 100 (84), Tex. 102 (90). Rye acreage (sown for grain) has been reduced 29%, to 3,063,000, due to price and unfavorable planting conditions in leading states and to the fact that considerable acreage elsewhere is to be used for pasture instead of for grain. Condition of rye is 88% of normal, about the same as the 10-year average.—R. O. Cromwell, Statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Contract Grain Stocks in Chicago

Contract stocks of wheat in public elevators in Chicago decreased 246,000 bu. last week and corn increased 155,000 bu., oats 95,000 bu. and rye 212,000 bu. Details follow:

	Week	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Wheat	6,751,000	6,997,000	12,048,000
Corn	820,000	665,000	155,000
Oats	1,115,000	1,020,000	435,000
Rye	3,196,000	2,984,000	3,422,000

BUCKWHEAT

State	Acreage (Thous.)	Yield Per Acre (Bus.)		Production (Thous. Bus.)	
		1929	1930	1929	1930
Me.	10	23.0		336	230
Vt.	2	20.0		50	40
N. Y.	210	16.5		3,168	3,465
N. J.	1	18.0		18	18
Pa.	199	12.5		3,383	2,488
Ohio	27	16.0		673	432
Ind.	10	13.5		218	135
Ill.	4	12.0		75	48
Mich.	22	6.5		405	143
Wis.	20	13.5		304	270
Minn.	56	9.5		812	532
Iowa	4	13.0		96	52
Mo.	1	15.0		15	15
N. Dak.	5	4.0		30	20
S. Dak.	929	7.0		152	56
Nebr.	1	8.0		11	8
Del.	2	10.0		36	20
Md.	7	13.0		126	91
Va.	15	12.8		292	192
W. Va.	30	13.0		760	390
N. C.	8	15.0		220	120
Ky.	13	12.5		252	162
Tenn.	3	16.0		42	48
U. S.	658	13.6		11,474	8,975

GRAIN SORGHUMS

(Production is for all purposes, including grain equivalent on forage acreage.)

State	1929	1930	1929	1930
Mo.	95	18.0	1,513	1,710
Nebr.	17	20.0	376	340
Kans.	1,100	13.0	19,638	14,300
Okla.	1,451	9.0	20,483	13,059
Tex.	2,926	16.0	46,920	46,816
Colo.	211	13.5	2,255	2,848
N. Mex.	206	8.2	4,466	1,689
Ariz.	59	35.0	1,560	2,065
Calif.	115	33.0	3,634	3,795
U. S.	6,180	14.0	100,845	86,622

SOYBEANS³

State	Total Acres ³		Total Production ⁴	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
Ohio	70	61	1,015	824
Ind.	167	172	2,371	2,408
Ill.	270	351	4,455	5,616
Mich.	2	2	18	20
Wis.	1	1	11	12
Iowa	44	61	528	610
Mo.	174	167	1,740	1,586
Kans.	10	20	95	174
Del.	16	17	168	107
Md.	4	5	58	38
Va.	20	20	180	150
N. C.	2	2	30	19
W. Va.	250	322	3,500	4,186
S. C.	27	51	364	536
Ga.	11	15	110	150
Ky.	14	14	210	161
Tenn.	110	109	1,100	1,417
Ala.	9	16	126	192
Miss.	56	54	756	567
Ark.	46	43	644	452
La.	99	103	921	1,082
Okla.	26	29	208	232
U. S.	1,428	1,635	18,608	20,539

³Including acres planted in corn reduced to equivalent solid acres as well as acreage grown alone (acreage in thousands). ⁴Including beans grazed or otherwise utilized as well as those gathered. Production in thousands of bu.

ALFALFA SEED

State	1929	1930	1929	1930
Wis.	3,000	21,300	1,800	34,100
Minn.	4,200	6,300	8,400	12,600
Mo.	3,000	2,000	6,000	5,000
N. Dak.	15,000	10,500	30,000	15,800
S. Dak.	50,000	40,000	105,000	76,000
Nebr.	30,000	27,000	84,000	75,600
Kans.	29,000	44,000	72,500	140,800
Okla.	11,000	12,000	33,000	48,000
Tex.	2,600	2,200	7,500	6,200
Mont.	30,000	33,000	72,000	85,800
Idaho	23,000	28,000	92,000	151,200
Wyo.	5,000	5,000	11,500	18,500
Colo.	5,000	5,000	20,000	15,000
N. Mex.	6,000	5,000	21,000	15,000
Ariz.	22,000	22,000	99,000	110,000
Utah	50,000	35,000	70,000	42,000
Oreg.	3,000	3,000	11,400	9,000
Calif.	13,600	14,900	47,600	59,600
U. S.	305,400	316,200	792,700	920,200

TIMOTHY SEED

State	1929	1930	1929	1930
N. Y.	3,000	3,000	9,900	11,400
Pa.	7,000	5,000	33,600	22,500
Ohio	50,000	22,000	210,000	83,600
Ind.	8,000	4,000	32,000	10,000
Ill.	78,000	86,000	312,000	309,600
Wis.	7,000	7,700	28,000	36,200
Minn.	12,000	13,200	50,400	66,000
Iowa	147,000	145,000	529,200	725,000
Mo.	64,000	54,000	192,000	162,000
N. Dak.	2,000	2,000	6,000	6,000
S. Dak.	11,000	12,000	38,500	40,800
Kans.	2,000	2,000	6,800	6,000
U. S.	391,000	355,900	1,448,400	1,479,100

Winter Wheat and Rye Acreage and Condition

U. S. D. A. says the acreage seeded to winter wheat is estimated at 42,042,000 acres a decrease of 1.1% from the acreage seeded last year and 1.4% below the average seedings during the previous 5 years. The acreage sown is substantially above the intended acreage as reported in August, the increase being almost entirely in the area from Illinois southwest to Texas and north to Montana, where drouth conditions prevailed in August, but where favorable fall precipitation permitted the seeding of about the usual acreage.

The December 1 condition of the winter wheat crop, estimated at 86.3% of normal, is about 3 points above the 10-year average condition on Dec. 1 and slightly above the 86.0 reported on Dec. 1, 1929. Condition is very low in the eastern half of the drouth affected area where fall moisture was insufficient for germination and early growth of the crop. It was particularly favorable in most of the Great Plains area, and close to average in most other areas.

Fall sowings of rye are estimated at 4,158,000 acres, an increase of 4.1 per cent over sowings for 1930. The estimate includes an allowance for probable spring sowings in the Dakotas, where some spring sown acreage is grown. Much of the increase occurred in areas where pastures were short this autumn and where the young growth can be utilized for fall and early spring pasture.

Condition of rye on Dec. 1, 1930 is reported to be 82.6% of normal condition on that date. On Dec. 1, 1929 condition was reported at 87.2, and ten-year average Dec. 1 condition reported for the years, 1919-1928, was 87.8%.

Chicago Grain Stocks

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago decreased 73,000 bu. last week and barley 10,000 bu., while corn increased 313,000 bu.; oats, 104,000 bu. and rye 68,000 bu. Details follow, last three ciphers omitted, except in the totals:

	Public	Private	*Total	Last Yr.
Wheat	7,604	9,742	19,358,000	24,844,000
Corn	823	1,828	2,651,000	2,080,000
Oats	1,135	4,462	7,364,000	5,028,000
Rye	3,196	252	5,707,000	6,738,000
Barley	322	1,145	2,259,000	515,000

*Includes 2,006,000 bu. wheat; 1,767,000 bu. corn; 2,259,000 bu. rye and 792,000 bu. barley afloat.

U. S. Grains in Canada

The Canadian Bureau of Statistics reports the following amount of U. S. grain in store on Dec. 13, 1930, and the corresponding weeks in 1929 and 1928:

	Dec. 12, 1930	Dec. 13, 1929	Dec. 14, 1928
Wheat	4,537,929	8,672,735	8,553,361
Oats	1,760,973	4,017,542	659,049
Barley	358,441	1,101,865	2,116,663
Rye	2,130,969	1,929,130	2,039,657
Corn	601,180	1,038,660	583,349
Total	9,389,492	16,759,932	13,952,079

World's Wheat Exports

The total export of wheat since Aug. 1, the commencement of the European crop year, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
American	166,538,000	125,963,000	250,139,000
Argentine	16,669,000	80,028,000	45,155,000
Australian	27,392,000	16,368,000	20,536,000
Indian	4,056,000	388,000	288,000
Russian	64,832,000		
Others	30,700,000	29,868,000	23,476,000
Total	310,187,000	252,515,000	319,594,000
Season		610,452,000	914,862,000

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Indianola, Neb., Dec. 19.—Up to the present time there has been about 95 cars of corn shipped out of Indianola, which is about 25% of the crop.—Smith-Reiter Grain Co., Jos. Reiter.

Otego, Kan., Dec. 19.—Very little corn will be shipped from this locality, account of short corn crop. This is quite a feeding locality for hogs and cattle considering the short corn crop. Not very much wheat in this section—mostly corn.—Otego Elvtr. Co., Ira Barnette, mgr.

Philadelphia, Pa.—November receipts of grain were: Wheat 1,998 bus., corn 9,092, oats 50,295, rye 1,199, against wheat 141,111 bus., corn 22,439, oats 66,628, rye 6,531, barley 1,198 in November, 1929. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 158,442 bus., against 32,000 bus. in November, 1929.

Portland, Ore.—November receipts of grain were: Wheat 2,111,200 bus., corn 116,400, oats 55,100, rye 1,450, barley 22,500, against wheat 2,037,000 bus., corn 159,500, oats 47,500, rye 1,450, barley 11,200 in November, 1929. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 2,084,827 bus., corn 125, oats 21,878, against wheat 1,061,000 bus., corn 180, oats 26,403, rye 69, barley 43 in November, 1929.

Denver, Colo.—November receipts of grain were: Wheat 208 carloads, corn 513 carloads, oats 14, barley 19, beans 327, grain sorghum 4, hay 306, against wheat 215 carloads, corn 597, oats 60, barley 65, beans 295, grain sorghum 7, hay 76 in November, 1929. Shipments for the same period were: Wheat 12 carloads, corn 153, oats 12, barley 5, beans 201, against wheat 41, corn 97, oats 3, barley 20, beans 44, in November, 1929.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 19.—Constituting the first shipment of South African corn that ever arrived in the Baltimore market, the steamship "Chetopa" docked at the Port Covington Elvtr. of the Western Maryland Railway Co. on Dec. 18 with a cargo of 75,500 bu. of white corn, brot to this country by the Rosenbaum Grain Corp., of Chicago. The corn will be distributed by the Eastern Grain Growers, local representatives of the Rosenbaum Corp.—R. C. N.

St. Louis, Mo.—November receipts of grain were: Wheat 1,859,200 bus., corn 1,628,200, oats 767,800, rye 3,900, barley 254,400, kafir 57,600, hay 10,812 tons, against wheat 1,824,200 bus., corn 1,230,600, oats 991,000, rye 7,800, barley 59,676, kafir 100,000, hay 5,712 tons in November, 1929. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 1,152,200 bus., corn 709,400, oats 774,400, barley 49,600, kafir 10,800, hay 4,475 tons, against wheat 1,554,000 bus., corn 411,600, oats 959,000, rye 2,600, barley 43,200, kafir 57,600, hay 2,712 tons in November, 1929.

Peoria, Ill.—November receipts of grain were: Wheat 91,600 bus., corn 824,300, oats 266,400, rye 298,600, barley 169,800, soy beans 24 cars, millfeed 22,100 tons, hay 610 tons, against wheat 137,600 bus., corn 2,093,050, oats 358,200, rye 3,600, barley 127,400, soy beans 161 cars, millfeed 29,190 tons, hay 260 tons in November, 1929. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 60,000 bus., corn 466,900, oats 243,000, rye 2,800, barley 65,800, millfeed 29,246 tons, hay 130 tons, against wheat 148,400 bus., corn 996,250, oats 329,400, rye 4,800, barley 78,400, millfeed 50,275 tons, in November, 1929.

New Orleans, La.—November receipts of grain were: Wheat none, corn 22 cars, oats 22 cars, rye none, barley none, grain sorghum 2 cars, against wheat 3 cars, corn 32 cars, oats 38, rye 2, barley 1, grain sorghum 4 in November, 1929. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 154,858 bus., corn 7,175 bus., oats 6,155, rye none, barley none, grain sorghum none,

against wheat 1,184,134 bus., corn 31,796, oats 76,967, rye, barley and grain sorghum none in November, 1929. River barge receipts for November were: Clover seed 1,930 bus., wheat 608,959 bus., oats 9,970, Argentine corn 35,968, against clover seed 1,929 bus., wheat 946,327, oats none in November, 1929.

Visible Supply of Grain

Following is the visible supply of wheat, corn and oats in public and private warehouses at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports and in transit by water, on the dates named, as compiled by secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.

	Wheat			
	1930	1929	1928	1927
Sept. 6...	6,191,088,000	184,408,000	91,239,000	64,448,000
Sept. 13...	13,198,673,000	185,554,000	95,882,000	69,869,000
Sept. 20...	20,202,620,000	188,343,000	103,382,000	75,226,000
Sept. 27...	27,205,732,000	190,606,000	110,047,000	78,383,000
Oct. 4...	4,262,993,000	191,592,000	116,577,000	80,396,000
Oct. 11...	11,203,072,000	192,567,000	123,639,000	85,481,000
Oct. 18...	18,202,043,000	192,796,000	129,763,000	85,002,000
Oct. 25...	25,199,880,000	192,796,000	133,224,000	88,290,000
Nov. 1...	1,197,688,000	194,215,000	134,244,000	88,684,000
Nov. 8...	8,198,443,000	191,821,000	133,921,000	90,783,000
Nov. 15...	15,198,495,000	191,292,000	135,254,000	89,721,000
Nov. 22...	22,198,008,000	186,990,000	134,609,000	91,117,000
Nov. 29...	29,195,562,000	184,602,000	136,777,000	91,006,000
Dec. 6...	6,191,241,000	182,489,000	113,101,000	88,813,000
Dec. 13...	13,189,620,000	181,977,000	136,288,000	88,830,000
Dec. 20...	20,188,487,000	181,156,000	137,407,000	87,621,000

	Corn			
	1930	1929	1928	1927
Sept. 6...	4,583,000	5,021,000	8,176,000	22,593,000
Sept. 13...	4,690,000	4,381,000	7,862,000	22,694,000
Sept. 20...	4,963,000	4,254,000	7,195,000	23,733,000
Sept. 27...	4,684,000	4,197,000	6,791,000	23,687,000
Oct. 4...	4,643,000	4,231,000	5,411,000	21,393,000
Oct. 11...	4,569,000	3,938,000	3,313,000	19,270,000
Oct. 18...	4,612,000	3,894,000	2,146,000	18,609,000
Oct. 25...	4,392,000	3,643,000	1,284,000	20,574,000
Nov. 1...	4,379,000	3,237,000	2,030,000	22,080,000
Nov. 8...	5,271,000	2,582,000	3,034,000	22,440,000
Nov. 15...	5,561,000	2,414,000	3,806,000	20,473,000
Nov. 22...	6,338,000	2,419,000	5,025,000	20,125,000
Nov. 29...	7,331,000	3,267,000	6,419,000	19,216,000
Dec. 6...	6,975,000	3,864,000	9,670,000	19,363,000
Dec. 13...	9,862,000	5,390,000	13,073,000	20,329,000
Dec. 20...	12,982,000	6,735,000	16,174,000	23,214,000

	Oats			
	1930	1929	1928	1927
Sept. 6...	26,440,000	24,079,000	15,257,000	24,060,000
Sept. 13...	29,059,000	24,345,000	14,613,000	25,149,000
Sept. 20...	30,092,000	25,800,000	15,664,000	25,137,000
Sept. 27...	30,264,000	26,321,000	15,193,000	24,931,000
Oct. 4...	30,495,000	26,884,000	15,043,000	25,874,000
Oct. 11...	31,024,000	28,422,000	14,989,000	24,927,000
Oct. 18...	31,612,000	29,891,000	14,742,000	24,411,000
Oct. 25...	30,860,000	30,779,000	14,350,000	23,857,000
Nov. 1...	30,815,000	30,155,000	14,472,000	23,541,000
Nov. 8...	30,752,000	30,393,000	14,190,000	23,540,000
Nov. 15...	29,641,000	29,011,000	14,532,000	23,258,000
Nov. 22...	28,920,000	27,604,000	14,463,000	23,230,000
Nov. 29...	30,163,000	27,534,000	13,295,000	23,252,000
Dec. 6...	29,158,000	27,501,000	12,263,000	22,329,000
Dec. 13...	28,437,000	28,024,000	12,534,000	21,854,000
Dec. 20...	28,793,000	27,743,000	13,053,000	21,817,000

Government Grain Corporation Pats Itself on the Back

The biggest joke of the season is the resolution adopted Dec. 18 by the directors of the Farmers National Grain Corporation that the stabilization activities "Have put our grain markets in an advantageous position as compared to the world markets."

They urged Chairman Legge not to resign.

Robert A. Cowles, of Bloomington, Ill., treasurer of the Illinois Grain Corporation, takes the place of F. H. Sloan as director. C. W. Croes, manager of the American Wheat Growers, takes the place of Lawrence Farlow, of Bloomington, former sec'y of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, who resigned recently.

The second annual meeting of the corporation was set for April 7 in Chicago, when a com'te will recommend changes in the corporation's business structure. The com'te is composed of John Manley, Kansas, chairman; L. J. Taber, head of the National Grange; W. H. Settle, Indianapolis; J. J. Knight, Kansas; Oscar Slosser, C. B. Stewart and M. W. Thatcher.

Houston Port Elevator

Greatly Enlarged

A constantly increasing patronage by grain exporters has vindicated the judgment of the Port Commission in its first venture, five years ago, to provide the port of Houston, Tex., with modern uptodate grain handling facilities.

During the crop year July 1, 1927, to June 30, 1928, the Public Elevator handled 2,042,447 bus. of grain, and the next year 3,354,611 bus., while during the past crop year the business has more than doubled.

The American Maid Elevator with a storage capacity of 1,000,000 bushels furnishes additional export facilities for use of grain shippers thru Houston. While the American Maid has been active in the handling of export shipments of grain for several seasons past, it did not make extensive use of its export facilities until last year. The volume handled this season has been showing a steady increase.

Including the American Maid, the total storage capacity of Houston elevators amounts to 4,500,000 bus.

This year the Harris County Ship Channel Navigation District, owner of the public elevator, has taken another stride forward by greatly adding to the storage capacity and increasing the handling facilities of the plant, which is directly under the jurisdiction of the Navigation & Canal Commission of five members and managed by Geo. S. Colby, superintendent.

Houston is 50 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, with which it has water connection by means of an artificial channel, near the upper end of which, at the turning basin, the public elevator is situated. Grain from all railroads reaches the elevator on the same basis thru their combined Port Terminal Railroad, without switching charges. Export shipments of grain go out by tramp

steamers and the port's 50 regular steamship lines to all parts of the world.

The entire plant as now completed, new and old, comprises the enlarged working house as the heart of the facilities, conveyor galleries with towers to the docks for ship loading, and, connected from the working house by bridges, three storage annexes two of which are new; an enlarged track shed housing the added car dumper; together with dust house, electric power sub-station, office building and grain inspection laboratory.

The new storage annexes, "B" and "C" having a capacity of 737,500 and 1,623,000 bus. respectively, and the new bins in the workhouse increase the storage room from 205,000 bus. in the working house and 737,500 bus. in the original storage unit that went into operation July 1, 1926, to a total of 3,475,000 bus. The large number of bins, 463, makes it easy to preserve the identity of different lots of grain.

Besides the additional storage and new working house there was constructed an extension of the track shed and a new ship loading gallery. A second car dumper was installed, making it possible to unload 150 cars per day.

Seventy-five cars can be placed on the three unloading tracks, with ample room for empties, an extra track being used for switching out empty cars.

After unloading, the cars are moved by gravity, south of elevator, and are ready to be switched out by Port Terminal Railroad, whose yard is located about one mile from elevator, and is capable of storing about 2000 cars.

Of the 14 shipping spouts on the waterfront eight can be operated at one time, to load vessels at the rate of 100,000 bus. per

hour. Cars can be loaded at the rate of 50 to 60 per day.

THE NEW WORKING HOUSE is an extension of the old. It is 64 ft. by 61 ft. 6 ins., and adjoins the old house. The height is the same for both, 194 ft. 6 ins., from base of rail to roof. The work floor rises 23 ft. 6 ins., to the bins. The upper floors also are the same in height as those in the old working house, being 18 ft. for bin floor, 16 ft. 6 ins. for spouting floor, 21 ft. for scale floor, 21 ft. for garner floor and 16 ft. for top floor.

The basement contains the boots of the elevator legs, drives for receiving conveyors, drives for the shipping conveyors from the storage basement and drier, screenings hopper for clipper.

The first or working story contains a No. 10 oat clipper fed from one bin thru fixed spouts. The grain discharges to clipper leg and the clips to a hopper below clipper for sacking. On the mezzanine floor are the extensions of the four 42-in. shipping belt conveyors. Fixed spouts are provided from the four new shipping bins to these conveyors.

The bins in the working house are rectangular and range in capacity from 3,795 to 11,500 bus. each, the old house containing 31 and the new 24 bins. Four of the bins in the new and 5 in the old are utilized for shipping, making it possible to weigh up and hold 115,000 bus. in advance for quick vessel loading.

On the bin floor are three Mayo spouts and one 12-in. telescope spout.

On the spouting floor is a 30-in. cross conveyor extended from the old section of the building, to receive grain direct from the new scales, and serving also the drier. A second cross belt 42 ins. wide having a 4-pulley tripper and 2 traveling belt loaders operates on the spouting floor thru both the old and new buildings. It is reversible, and receives grain from any scale and delivers to any receiving belt running over the storage annexes.

On the scale floor of new part are three 2,500-bu. hopper scales, each having a 48-in. rotary valve and turnhead. All the scales



Track Shed, Working House, Annex "B," and Annex "C" of the 3,475,000-bu. Concrete Grain Elevator at Houston, Tex.
[See pages 818, 819, 820]

Ground Plan of Galleries to Dock, Working House and Storage Annexes of Port Commission's Elevator at Houston, Tex.
[See pages 817, 819, 820]

THE TRACK SHED, that was 48 ft. wide by 112 ft. long, has been widened and lengthened to include space for a third track, making it 67 ft. 4 ins. wide. Its foundation is of reinforced concrete, the superstructure of steel and the roof and walls of corrugated asbestos. Track openings at the south end are closed by rolling doors. On track No. 3 is located the additional car dumper, over a 2,000 bu. receiving sink equipped with valves controlled from

dumper operator's position, and discharging to the 42-in. longitudinal belt conveyor. This conveyor discharges to receiving conveyor, which in turn discharges to boot of receiving leg. An additional receiving sink was installed on track No. 1 opposite the new receiving leg and discharging to receiving conveyor. Here are provided a pair of power shovels for car unloading. Another pair of car unloading shovels and a receiving sink of carload capacity is provided for track No. 3, and the old conveyor to receiving leg No. 4 has been extended to this hopper. Its discharge valves are interlocked with those for corresponding hoppers on tracks 1 and 2.

The old car puller is used for handling cars on tracks 1 and 2, and the new car puller supplied as part of the dumper equipment is arranged to handle cars on tracks 2 and 3.

THE DUST COLLECTING system, well designed in the first instance, has now been improved to maximum efficiency, and includes what is believed to be the first installation of piping, which instead of moving the dust by a centrifugal fan does so by a positive exhaustor. The original plant was provided with floor sweeps, cyclones over the track shed and a separator over the brick dust house. With the purpose of preventing dust explosions and saving labor in keeping the house clean the sweep-up system has even been extended to the extensive galleries.

The fact that the end sweep-up is 1,400 ft. from the exhaustor made it necessary to devise the new suction system, the exhaustor for which is located at Tower "A" to serve the shipping galleries alone. Thruout the galleries 24 floor sweeps are distributed, thru their respective lengths of 100, 600 and 940 ft.

The basement of the workhouse contains 11 floor sweeps, the first floor 8, the drier 5, and the cupola has 4 on conveyor floor, 8 on spouting floor, 8 on scale floor and 8 on head floor. In the basement of storages "A" and "B" are 13 sweep-ups, in basement of storage "C" 15; over storages "A" and "B" 12, and over storage "C" 16. Any 4 floor sweeps can be operated simultaneously.

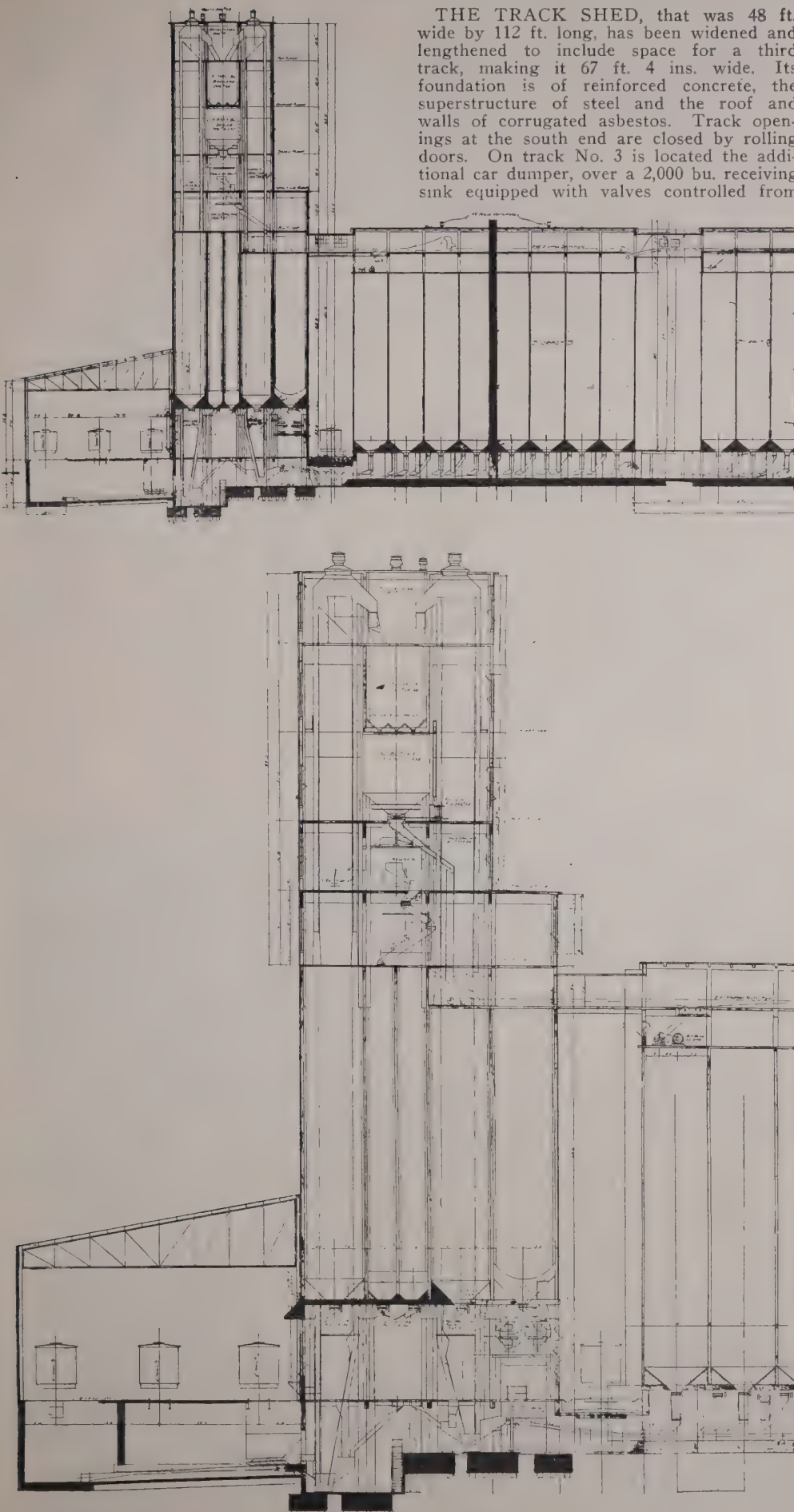
The dust collecting system comprises five units in the workhouse and storage annexes, each unit having a slow speed low power centrifugal exhaust fan, driven from motors, the fan wheels being mounted direct on the motor shafts. Each fan discharges into a relief cyclone, all of the battery of eight being located at the workhouse, except the master fan, which discharges into a cyclone located over the dust house, 150 ft. from the elevator, where the dust can be sacked with a packer, or loaded in cars in bulk with screw conveyors. Grain traps are installed in the suction pipes near the fans to prevent any grain going to the dust house.

In addition to the extensive sweep-up system the discharge ends of all the belt conveyors are connected over the top of the pulleys to remove the light explosive dust, as called for by the underwriters, and on the under side of the pulleys to remove the chaff and dust that escapes at these points.

All the belt loaders except bin discharge draw-offs are provided with hoods and pipe connections to exhaust the light dust escaping. All cleaning machines on the first floor of the working house are connected with cyclone and the dust discharged into the suction of the master fan.

The entire plant has been piped for compressed air to blow dust out of motors.

THE ELECTRIC MOTORS are of the 3-phase, 60-cycle, squirrel cage type using 440 volt current. The bearings are sealed to prevent entrance of grain dust. Each motor is equipped with a remote control



Longitudinal and Cross Sections of the 3,475,000-bu. Reinforced Concrete Elevator of Port Commission at Houston, Tex.
[See pages 817, 818, 820]

A.C. magnetic automatic auto-starter, and is provided with overload protection and low voltage release. Each motor has a dust proof safety switch.

The 24 motors in the new construction range from 5 to 150 h.p. One of 60 h.p. drives the oat clipper, a 50 the clipper leg, 12 of 40 h.p. the belt conveyors "K" to "V," 2 of 30 h.p. belt conveyors 13 and 14, a 25 h.p. belt conveyor "H," 2 of 7½ h.p. the car shovels, one of the same power the belt conveyor "J" and one of 5 h.p. the conveyor "J1." In addition are the motors driving the fans.

A great saving in the cost of electric power consumed was effected by installing capacitors to correct the power factor of the motors. Instead of using synchronous condensers to correct power factor the port authorities chose the capacitors designed by the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., their greater first cost being more than offset by the annual saving in the cost of current, which saving was estimated to be \$4,500 a year or an annual return of 34 per cent on the investment. The maintenance cost is very low, as the capacitor has no moving parts. One bank of 750 kv-a. of capacitors was installed.

The bank of capacitor of 750 kv-a. indoor capacitor equipment consisted of two complete units, one 450 kv-a., and one 300 kv-a. for 440 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle service.

Capacitor units, when used to correct power factor in banks of 750 kv-a., or larger, it is desirable to split up into two or three smaller units so that the capacitor units can be placed on individual circuits or at different locations in the plant which gives a much more evenly distributed load.

It is also undesirable to operate a full bank of 750 kv-a., or larger capacitors when only a small portion of the customer's plant is in operation. Therefore this load can very

easily be handled to obtain the correct power factor required.

A complete system of electric lamp signals has been installed for the elevator legs and the dumper, basement and cupola belts. Three speaking tubes serve foreman's and weighman's offices. The existing system of 20 telephones was replaced by a switchboard for 50 'phones and 27 additional 'phones were installed.

A complete drainage system was constructed, including installation of four sump pumps of the vertical type, electrically driven.

A drier is included in the plant, and it has a capacity of 1,000 bus. per hour.

There is a most complete laboratory on wharf 14 for use of Federal Supervisors and Grain Inspectors of the Houston Merchants Exchange.

It is a two story building about 24 feet by 24 feet square. The upper floor is used as a laboratory only. The bottom floor is divided. One room 12 feet by 12 feet contains bins for storing grain with spouts leading into bins from laboratory. By this arrangement when inspectors have finished with the samples, the grain is thrown into a hopper, and it passes to the bins where it remains until sacked and disposed of by inspection department. The entire building is constructed of hollow tile and stucco.

A new office has been erected, which is about 37 feet by 39 feet. Hollow tile faced with brick has been used in the construction. Office is large enough to house sufficient force to efficiently handle a 3½ million bushel elevator working to full capacity.

The John S. Metcalf Co. designed the plant and supervised the construction. The general contract for the new construction was executed by the Folwell Engineering Co. The general machinery, castings and leg casings were supplied by the Webster

and Weller Mfg. Cos.; the car dumper, car puller and silent chain drives by the Link-Belt Co.; cleaning machine by the Huntley Mfg. Co.; the bin temperature system by the Zeleny Thermometer Co.; the dust collecting system by the Cyclone Blowpipe Co., and the five sets of Peterson Grain Door Removers by the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. The electric motors in the new part and the capacitors for correction of power factor were supplied by the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

Would Get Around Anti-Trust Law

An inquiry into the power of the Congress to establish an administrative tribunal would be authorized under the provisions of a resolution (H. Res. 322) just introduced in the House by Representative Graham of Philadelphia, Chairman of the House Com'te on Judiciary. The full text of the resolution follows:

RESOLVED, that the House Com'te on Judiciary, or any duly appointed sub-com'te, thereof, be, and is hereby, authorized to conduct an inquiry into the power of the Congress of the United States to establish an administrative tribunal, with authority to render advisory opinions as to whether or not submitted commercial contracts or agreements affecting interstate commerce are or are not violative of the anti-trust law, and the advisability of the adoption of such a policy; and for the purpose of this resolution, the Com'te or any subcom'te is authorized to hold hearings and receive testimony, to sit at such times as may be necessary, whether or not the House be in session, and that at the conclusion of such hearings the Com'te shall report its findings to the House of Representatives, together with such recommendations for legislation as it may deem necessary to propose.

Four major pests are responsible for the greater part of the damage to this country's stored grain, and the annual loss amounts to many millions of dollars.



Aeroplane view of the Greatly Enlarged Public Grain Elevator at Houston, Tex., Owned by Harris County Ship Channel Navigation District.
[See pages 817, 818, 819]

South Dakota Farmers Elevators Avoid Entanglement with Farm Board

The election of officers at the 24th annual convention of the South Dakota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, held at the Alonzo Ward Hotel, Aberdeen, S. D., Dec. 9-11, inclusive, made clear the opposition of ass'n members toward the efforts of politicians to raise wheat prices thru legislation. For some months past ex-pres. Berg of the ass'n has been affiliated in executive capacity with the Northwest Grain Ass'n, one of the regionals set up by the Farm Board and operating in spring wheat states with taxpayers' money. He was opposed for re-election by Chris Jensen of Putney, S. D., a firm believer in the law of supply and demand and a fighting opponent of the false theory that the level of grain prices may be permanently raised thru legislation. Eighty-one votes were cast, representing a little over half the membership of the ass'n, and Jensen was placed in the president's chair by 52 votes against 29 for Berg.

The convention was one of the best attended in a number of years, 421 registering. The pending declaration of policy on the part of the ass'n was to a large extent responsible, and practically every voting representative present was in his place at the appointed time to cast the ballot for his company.

The forenoon of the first day was devoted to registration of delegates by Robert J. Munn of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., which supplied the badges, and to renewing of old acquaintances and friendships.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

The first session was held in the ballroom of the Alonzo Ward Hotel, beginning at 2 o'clock p. m., with Pres. A. L. Berg, Baltic, in the chair.

Invocation was pronounced by Rev. J. A. Glendinning, pastor of the 1st M. E. Church, Aberdeen.

MAYOR JOHN WADE, Aberdeen, extended the delegates a hearty welcome, and assured them freedom from such minor worries as parking tags and interference by minions of the law.

"Times are tough," said Mayor Wade, "but I've seen depressions before and somehow we always managed to live thru them. We have been living at a fast pace, and most of us don't want to slow down. Much of our suffering is our own fault. I know men right in this town who wouldn't buy a new dress for their wives at Christmas time, yet ride around in a new automobile every six months or year.

"Aberdeen could not exist without the agriculturists. Accordingly our sympathies are with you producers. We are for anything that will help you but are unalterably opposed to any ideas which will cause the farmer to lose his individuality and his right to conduct his business as he sees fit."

PRES. BERG made the response, thanking the Mayor for his cordial welcome.

"This has been a successful ass'n year," continued Pres. Berg. "In spite of depression and changes the ass'n has held its own. Membership has remained constant and the brokerage department has demonstrated its ability to serve the membership by the success it has achieved.

"The ass'n and the local farmers elevator are the first spokes in the wheel of marketing on the part of producers. Both have been successful. It is time now so that if we want another spoke we can go ahead. Whether we get it or not depends upon you.

"I trust every one of you have come with your heart and mind set on doing what you can to bring about better conditions among the farmers elevators."

F. D. KRIEBS, South Dakota Sec'y of Agriculture, Pierre, said:

South Dakota is much better off than many other states.

Wheat production is being decreased to some extent, because of economic necessity. Production of corn and hogs is steadily increasing. A recent corn show I attended had over 300 exhibits of corn, placed on display by 172 exhibitors. I would urge you to encourage corn and hog shows. Greater diversity will bring us greater wealth.

Completion of the inland waterways program will prove a great benefit to South Dakota agriculture, reducing grain rates from 5c to 11c per bu. At a recent meeting in Kansas City it was definitely proven that the Missouri river may be harnessed. The channel is expected to be completed to Kansas City next year, and surveys have already been completed to Sioux City. We can have it come farther if we will work for it.

The following com'tes were announced:

RESOLUTIONS: Wm. Schirley, Ethan, chairman; A. C. Wittstad, Colton; J. H. Benidt, Clair City; J. J. Orton, Ruthland; John Meland, Sisseton; C. A. Wood, Plankinton; Ed. De Mersseman, Faulkton; W. O. Schwalm, Midland; O. W. Muench, McIntosh.

CREDENTIALS: Sec'y H. A. Olson, Henry Lueth, A. C. Beckmann.

J. H. LEMMON, Lemmon, a sheep and wool producer, discussed wool marketing: Competition is necessary to make a live market. Forcing the independent buyers out of business would not accomplish much for us, because it would reduce competition, and competition keeps margins low.

We might boastfully proclaim that we are going to save the wool market. But there is no use kidding ourselves. If anybody is going to save the wool market it is the wool growers themselves.

R. L. EMERY, of the State Chamber of Commerce, Huron, explained how taxes had increased more than twice as fast as the

population in South Dakota and that at the present rate of tax increase ownership of real property will soon become a burden.

Crop Improvement

H. R. SUMNER, Minneapolis, executive sec'y of the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, told about the work of his organization and led a discussion on crop improvement.

MR. SUMNER: The Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n is an organization of millers and grain men for improving production of grains and field seeds in North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota.

In the two years of our existence we have located and accumulated information on countless sources of certified seed, helping the colleges with our field agents, in inspecting and certifying seed fields of wheat, oats, and barley. We have collected information on shipments of smutty and poor quality grain and have given publicity to means for improvement. Included in it is organization of county crop improvement com'tes, with which we have enjoyed some measure of success.

ALBERT HOLMQUIST, Day County Crop Improvement Com'te: In 1929 smut and mixed grain in our county cost growers \$72,000. We are now putting on a program, partially thru the elevators, for the elimination of this tremendous loss.

Smut is a dangerous disease for grains, but it can be eliminated thru persistent treatment. Rust is a similar problem and we are going after it by working with rust resistant varieties. During the course of our 5 year program we hope to get our county standardized on a good, rust-resistant bread wheat.

GALE PEPPERS, Brown County Crop Improvement Com'te: Our com'te started a year ago on a program to eradicate smut, and have already caused a marked reduction in the amount of smutty grain moving from Brown county points. The program is being continued this year with talks on the benefits and methods of treating.

We also urge adoption of good varieties of grains which are adapted to our climate, with eventual standardization on a few of the most profitable varieties.

Elevator men come in constant contact with the farmers and are consequently in the best position to be of help in our work. At the same time they are the first to benefit.

We are urging better balance on crops in our county, cutting down the wheat acreage and planting more flax, sweet clover and other crops as a means to greater profit. Before planting time we plan a meeting with the elevator managers in our county to seek their co-operation on our program of progress.

MR. SUMNER: Some of the elevators at

Officers and Directors



Left to right: Directors E. J. Ovan, Baltic; A. Hoffman, Leola; Vice-Pres. H. E. Covey, Hamill; Director F. J. Cross, Randolph; Pres. Chris Jensen, Putney; Sec'y H. A. Olson, Sioux Falls; Director J. D. Hicks, Canton.

scattered points in the Northwest, are successfully effecting a plant for improvement of grain crops in their communities, by shipping in carloads of seed grains of good quality. Making no cash transactions they exchange this seed grain for the grain of farmers raising the poor quality stuff on an equitable basis, passing the seed grain out in large quantities. Of course it cannot be exchanged bushel for bushel, but an equitable basis can be worked out, such as 80 bushels of good seed grain for 100 bushels of what the farmer has on hand. This plan has already proven practicable.

Remember the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n is your ass'n and it is our job to serve you every way we can. We want you to call on us when we can be of help.

Adjourned to 7:30 p. m.

Tuesday Evening Session

The second session was conducted in the municipal auditorium Tuesday evening with vice-pres. H. E. Covey, Hammill, in the chair. At this session a somewhat heated discussion over the action of the officers in incorporating the ass'n on a very broad plan developed, but being left unsettled, action was postponed to the executive session scheduled for the last session.

J. W. EVANS, Montevideo, Minn., spoke on "Production and Marketing." His address appears elsewhere.

F. S. BETZ, Chicago, talked on the "Past, Present, Future" of farmers elevators, urging maintenance of local ownership and control of farmer elevator units, and development of inland waterways.

Incorporation of Ass'n

C. G. ANDERSON, Aberdeen, said articles of incorporation for the ass'n had been forwarded to the sec'y of state, and tho no definite knowledge had yet been returned they would be accepted. Compliance with the statutes of South Dakota made it necessary to cover all activities of the ass'n and all activities which the ass'n may assume in the distant future.

PRES. BERG explained the incorporation was to relieve the officers and directors of the ass'n from financial responsibility in case of deficits in the brokerage department.

SECY OLSON read the articles of incorporation. They were very broad, capable of putting the ass'n into the grain business, or most any other business dealing with farm products, at the discretion of its officers. Briefly, the highlights, to which objection was manifest, as declared in the various parts of the articles, were "to buy and sell, collectively or otherwise, grain, farm products, farm supplies" and to operate processing facilities. The articles declared they should run for 40 years before expiration, that the organization was to have eight directors, elected in accordance with the rules of the ass'n, that it should be without capital stock, that members could be individual producers of agricultural products or members of farmers elevator companies, that the membership fee was to be \$1 per year for each member, that the directors would control the assessing of membership dues.

SECY A. F. NELSON of the Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, Minneapolis, spoke of the arrangements of his ass'n, declaring he could see no responsibility attached to the brokerage business of the farmers elevator ass'ns. His ass'n, he said, incurs no responsibility and no losses. It gets a bonus in the form of a check from the various companies whose lines of products it boosts, every three or six months, but all responsibility for dealings rests between the buyer and seller of those products. All his ass'n does is handle the paper.

It was generally felt that the articles of incorporation left too much open to the action of the directors, in spite of the declaration of the incorporators that they had acted only in accordance with the South Dakota law. Action was deferred to the closing session of the convention.

Landlords' Liens

F. J. CROSS, Randolph: Farmers elevator managers are having a great deal of trouble with collections on landlords' and other liens. The law, making of them collection agencies, is unjust and should be corrected. Since the elevators are supposed to be collection agencies I wonder if some plan cannot be offered our legislators whereby the elevators will be entitled to retain a portion of their collections for the work involved. They are entitled to remuneration.

PRES. BERG: Plans of one kind or another have been presented to our legislators time after time without success. Anything of such character would meet with no favor from our legislative bodies. We tried having it repealed, but there are just too many folks who want the law as it is.

I. W. OVERTON, Webster: The trouble with us is that we send too many bankers and lawyers and money lenders to the legislature. What we need is a reversal of our political tactics. We should send farmers elevator men. So long as the money lenders are in power we can hope for no change.

At our elevator we use a stamp across the face of the check directing the banker to refuse to cash the check if there are any uncollected liens against the grain for which the check is given in payment. It may or may not hold water, we don't know. But the bankers pass the buck to us, why can't we pass it back to them?

Adjourned to Wednesday morning.

Wednesday Morning Session

The third session opened at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning in the Municipal auditorium with Pres. Berg in the chair.

Sec'y Olson made his annual report, saying briefly:

Sec'y Olson's Report

This has been a new job to me and a lot of my time has been given over to learning its various details. I have endeavored to carry out the policies of the ass'n in my activities. Only two things do I reserve for myself, my religious and political freedom.

Membership this year compares favorably with that of other years. We have about as many members as usual and they pay their dues about as usual, but there is still room in the ass'n for many more.

Our bonding and insurance services have received good patronage, for they are offered as low or lower than it can be obtained elsewhere. All departments, personal, workmen's compensation, and storage, have held their own with the records of previous years.

Distribution of cars this year has been very satisfactory and we find little demand for our services on railroad matters. Shippers seem to be pretty well satisfied. But the department is being continued as heretofore and we want you to make use of it.

Being new to the duties of sec'y much of my time has necessarily been devoted to office duties. With these I am becoming more familiar now and hope to have more time for field work and other duties as time goes on.

W. L. STAHL, Chicago, organization and publicity man for the Farmers National Grain Corp., substituted for C. E. Huff, pres. of that organization, as the next man on the program. He gave a resume of the activities of the Farmers National Grain Corp., reading from a prepared paper, without the political brick-bat throwing in which said pres. is prone to indulge. The key of his talk was farmer ownership of channels of trade from point of origin on grain to point of last sale. The claim was made that

50 per cent of the farmers elevators of the country are associated in one form or another with the Farmers National Grain Corp., the divisions being 521 in the Northwest, 916 in the southwest and 1,059 in the middlewest, but the claim did not seem to be adequately supported.

J. J. MARTIN, Master of the State Grange, discoursed on the activities of the National and state granges, in promoting co-operative marketing. Reference was made by Mr. Martin to taxation, road construction, and tree planting, his ideas on these subjects being much in accord with those of others expressed during the course of the meeting.

J. J. MURPHY, Chairman of the state Railroad and Warehouse Commission, talked on railroads and rates. He said:

New Rate Structure

One of the difficulties in establishing new rate structures encountered by the Interstate Commerce Commission in rendering its decision on docket 17000, was that of setting rates which would permit natural development of all parts of the country, tho the decision reflected recognition of this theory. The rates have not yet become effective, which was a disappointment to those who hoped for their benefits on this year's crop. It is such a tremendous task to establish them, however, that the commission cannot be severely censured for the delay. Overlooking a junction point in trying to find the shortest route taking in three lines of railroads if necessary, between two points would alone create a tremendous delay. However, when the rates become established South Dakota will be in the best relative position from the transportation standpoint she has ever enjoyed.

Truck problem: A tremendous tonnage is moved in this state by truck, simply because of the convenience of truck hire. This makes two agencies where before we had one. We admit we can not get along without the railroads, yet it is more costly for us to support two agencies than it would be to support the railroads alone. The cost falls upon the shoulders of the public.

Trucks do not pay sufficiently to take care of their damage to roads. We have load limits governing trucks, but truckers have been able to get around them with trailers and semi-trailers. Damage to a road bed comes from the driving wheels of a truck and one pair of drivers for 30,000 lbs. by use of a semi-trailer is half again as damaging as one pair for 20,000 lbs. without the use of the trailer.

We have 1,050 licensed grain elevators in South Dakota. Generally they are living up to the licensing and storage laws. A few have not and it is probable we shall have to make examples of some of them.

Storage rates: Some of the elevators have wanted to cut storage rates and a few have wanted to effect free storage in view of present low grain prices. So far we have not permitted this. It brings into being another question—should storage rates be based on costs of storing or should they be based on relative prices of grain? Perhaps there is a middle ground, but we have not found it yet.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock p. m.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

The 4th session opened at 2 p. m. in the Municipal auditorium with Pres. Berg in the chair.



Frank Woodring, Winner, Chairman, Managers Com'ttee; and Ira Overton, Webster, Toastmaster

E. J. BELL, Division of Co-operative Marketing, Federal Farm Board, discussed the objects of the Farm Board and the place of farmers elevators in the national grain marketing program.

B. F. BENSON, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, discussed the farm board from the standpoint of the commission men, making a very able address, which appears elsewhere in this number.

J. J. MURPHY was called back to answer questions relating to his Commission.

QUES.: As a general rule, how have the farmers making use of elevators for storage come out? ANS.: Storage always costs money. It doesn't make any difference whether it is on the farm, in the country elevator or at the terminal. If he got the breaks he made a little money, but if he held it too long as many of them have a habit of doing, the storage charges reduced his income to a figure much lower than he could have taken at harvest time. About 700 of the elevators of our state are doing storing for farmers.

QUES.: Can a grain dealer force a farmer to sell his grain in store? ANS.: No, but he can force him in the courts to pay up the storage charges. Storage charges are set by the state Railroad and Warehouse Commission, and making the charges is a matter of law.

Adjourned to Thursday morning.

Banquet

An excellent dinner was served the delegates in the ballroom of the Alonzo Ward hotel at 7 o'clock p. m. Wednesday. Such a great number were in attendance, however, that they could not all find places in the ballroom and there was an overflow in the hallway and in the dining room of the hotel.

IRA OVERTON, Webster, was the toastmaster and proved himself adept at the art of introducing speakers. Mr. Overton has a head full of stories among which he is always able to sort out one or two to fit the occasion and to fit the man he is introducing.

SPEAKERS of the evening were Theo. Frederickson, pres. of the Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, A. M. Thompson, pres. of the North Dakota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, Frank Woodring, last year's toastmaster and this year's chairman of the manager's com'ite, Bert Ewing, who was the butt of several stories about who should be granted the toastmaster's post, Millard R. Myers, Mr. Erickson, W. J. Kuhrt, and Hugh Nash, of the South Dakota Crop Improvement Ass'n.

Mr. Nash urged standardization of South Dakota wheat growers on a few pure varieties, and made recommendations on oats and barley. Standardization and raising of

clean grain will materially help the prosperity of the South Dakota farmer, he said.

Aside from the speakers entertainment was offered by a pair of very good musicians, one of whom played a violin and the other a piano-acordion in popular numbers.

Thursday Forenoon Session

The 5th session was opened in the Municipal auditorium at 10 Thursday morning with F. J. Woodring, Winner; C. G. Anderson, Aberdeen; and John M. Oyan, Colman, the managers com'ite, in the chair.

J. M. OYAN gave the managers' viewpoint on co-operative marketing, calling attention to the low margins on which grain is handled, the importance of good business practices among managers and of eliminating risk thru proper hedging of purchases. "Co-operative marketing properly begins and ends at the country station," said Mr. Oyan. His talk is published complete elsewhere in this number.

K. NELSON, Rosholt, gave the directors viewpoint, discussing the importance of sufficient capitalization before attempting to operate a farmers elevator, taking sufficient margin to protect the property and keep it in good repair, and how volume may be attained thru disbursing of dividends on the patronage basis. "A co-operative elevator is a clearing house for the farmers," said Mr. Nelson. His talk is published elsewhere in this number.

W. F. SCHNAIDE, State College, talked on the foundation of the co-operative grain marketing system, stressing the importance of maintaining the independence of the local farmers elevator unit. His talk is published elsewhere in this number.

W. J. KUHRT, Minneapolis, manager of the Northwest Grain Ass'n, talked on his organization, claiming his membership was not compelled to ship their grain to the Northwest Grain Ass'n unless they had borrowed money from the organization. He expressed opposition to the contract system, and the formation of lines of elevators on the ground that under such conditions the farmers lost interest, tho he uses the contract system whenever an elevator borrows Farm Board money.

In going into the reasons for low prices on grains Mr. Kuhrt called attention to the heavy carry over, general business conditions, and the tariff. "We must cease to look to foreign countries as a market for our grains," said Mr. Kuhrt. "Many of them are raising their own grain in a determined effort to become self sufficient on foodstuffs. Russia is becoming an important market factor, importing our large scale producers to teach her people modern methods with mechanical means. Argentina is developing wheat lands rapidly. And our own tariff wall has created a great deal of ill feeling among foreign buyers, which has resulted in build-

ing high tariff walls against our wheat and cotton. Also we are in a depression. General business conditions are poor and they have dragged commodity prices down with them. You cannot expect much for wheat under such conditions."

Adjourned to 1:30 o'clock p. m.

Thursday Afternoon Session

The 6th session was held in the Municipal auditorium, opening at 1:30 p. m. Thursday with vice-pres. Covey in the chair.

The credentials com'ite was called upon to report and roll call by Sec'y Olson showed 84 of the voting membership present and 63 absent.

The minutes of the 23rd annual convention were voted upon and adopted.

CHAIRMAN SCHIRLEY of the resolutions com'ite read the report of his com'ite.

The following resolutions were adopted, part of them separately and part of them by acclamation:

Resolutions

Inland Waterways

WHEREAS it is becoming increasingly important that economies be effected in the marketing of the farm commodities of the middle west and

WHEREAS we believe that thru the completion of the proposed inland waterways, opening up a natural water transportation route from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, transportation costs will be lowered not only by cheaper rates, but by encouraging manufacturing industries to come to and to develop along this cheapened transportation route the consumer will be brought closer to the producer thus shortening the route, therefore be it

RESOLVED that we urge upon Congress their best efforts to hasten the work of completing the plans for developing the proposed St. Lawrence canal and the contemplated canalization of the Illinois, Mississippi and Missouri River Channels.

Farm Storage

WHEREAS a number of states have passed and now have in operation fairly workable farm storage acts, and

WHEREAS, we feel that the farmers and producers of South Dakota are entitled to have at their disposal all agencies which may tend to keep grain off the market when prices are unfavorable, now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we recommend that Chapter 306 of our 1923 laws be so amended as to provide for the best form of farm storage now available and the immediate steps be taken to investigate the farm storage acts of other states and prepare and recommend to our legislature a good, sound and workable farm storage law.

Insurance and Bonding

WHEREAS the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n has effected a very satisfactory connection for the writing of fidelity bonds for farmers elevator managers and officers, workman's compensation and public liability insurance, and

WHEREAS this arrangement to be continued depends very much upon the volume of business transacted with our farmers elevator companies and is economical to the local companies as well as advantageous in assisting in the support of the state ass'ns, therefore be it

Some of Builders, Machinery and Supply Men at South Dakota Convention



Left to right: Fred Holthby, J. C. Kieeman, J. Groseth, V. M. Zwerber, C. H. Townsend, H. W. Bright, C. P. Dressell, Sever Berkland, Joe F. Leathers

RESOLVED that we endorse the insurance plan as outlined and recommended by our national ass'n and urge our local companies to make use of its benefits and privileges by using this plan of bonding managers and protecting themselves against such liability as the plan affords with employees and the public.

Terminal Marketing

RESOLVED that we do not recommend or condemn the Federal Farm Board's activities or the terminal grain marketing plans as outlined and interpreted under the agricultural marketing act, leaving the field open for each farmers elevator company to decide for itself as to what it wants to do and to use its own judgment as to affiliation.

Trucks

RESOLVED, that we recommend to the legislature the enactment of proper and reasonable laws limiting the size and carrying capacity of trucks, that may be operating over the highways of this state also defining what is a trailer and a semi-trailer, and in connection with the entire matter establish and impose proper and adequate tax upon all trucks and trailers operated for hire.

Brokerage Ass'n

WHEREAS the brokerage ass'n as operated by and in conjunction with the state sec'y's office has been a success in securing better merchandising service and at the same time effecting economies to the local elevators and assisting in the financing of the state ass'n, therefore be it

RESOLVED that we heartily endorse the plans as practiced and urge upon our member companies that they make the greatest possible use of the brokerage department of the state ass'n to the greater mutual advantage of both it and its member companies.

District Meetings

RESOLVED that we feel there is great good accomplished in holding district meetings thruout the state and that we urge them to be revived and continued thru the year at such times as would be most convenient in securing good attendance and interest.

Soil and Crop Improvement

RESOLVED that we most heartily endorse the soil and crop improvement ass'ns work and urge the co-operation of all of the farmers elevator companies of the state to aid and support the work in every possible way to encourage economic production.

Chamber of Agriculture

RESOLVED that we commend the efforts of the various farm organizations of the state in working together for a united agricultural program thru the State Chamber of Agriculture.

State Industries

RESOLVED that we commend and support industries engaged in manufacture for agricultural consumption.

Hard Roads

RESOLVED that we reiterate the recommendation of a year ago in slowing up of hard surfaced roads construction.

Plant More Trees

RESOLVED that we urge that our farmer elevator people co-operate with our state department of agriculture in a program of tree planting to the end that the needed factor of humidity be increased in South Dakota and that the state be benefited in other ways thru such procedure.

Further discussion of the action of the officers and directors in incorporating the ass'n developed that a resolution passed at the 1928 meeting definitely instructed those officials to have the organization incorporated and that they had only carried out instructions in so doing. It was not necessary to submit them to the membership for ratification.

A motion was made from the floor and passed that the Board of Directors of the ass'n constitute a com'te to draft by-laws for use in connection with the incorporation papers as a guide for the ass'n, and that these by-laws be submitted at the next annual meeting.

The auditors report on the books of the ass'n was read and adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Districts No. 4 and 5 elected directors, placing Pete O. Svarvari and F. J. Cross on the board of directors as their representatives.

CHRIS JENSEN, Putney, and A. L.

Berg, Baltic, were nominated for the pres.'s chair. Vote was by ballot, 52 of which were cast for Jensen and 29 for Berg.

A speech was demanded of the pres.-elect, in the course of which he laid out his policies in favor of the locally owned, locally controlled farmers elevator, as opposed to affiliation with government agencies and pooling organizations.

"The first farm board," said Mr. Jensen, "was Joseph, after he had his dream about the seven fat cows and the seven lean cows, or were they calves? Joseph was all right until he got to associating with Pharaoh and his bunch, then pretty soon he was like them. He ended up by selling his people into the bondage of Pharaoh."

Adjourned *sine die*.

South Dakota Convention Notes

C. A. May of J. H. Dole & Co. was the sole Chicago representative.

SALT men present were S. I. Nolt, Mitchell; and C. F. Fischer, Myles Salt Co., Minneapolis.

ELEVATOR operators from North Dakota were Matt Bayer of Regent, and Thos. McDermott of Medberry.

Mill representatives present included E. M. Murphy and L. W. Murphy, Watertown; E. D. White and L. M. Swain, Minneapolis, and C. F. Bohn, Frankfort.

Registration totaled 421, which was several more than usual and indicated a great deal of interest in the convention proceedings. A crowd attended every session.

BINDER TWINE representatives were H. W. Bright, Sioux Falls; C. W. Leighty, K. V. Lee and J. C. Kleeman, Aberdeen; G. M. Stenson and A. R. Stenson, Minneapolis.

MACHINERY and elevator supply representatives present included M. C. Davis, Sprout Waldron & Co.; C. H. Townsend, Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.; F. E. Barsaloux, A. W. McLaur, John Groseth and C. C. St. Cyr.

ELEVATOR BUILDERS present were Fred J. Holtby and C. P. Dressell, T. E. Ibberson Co.; Roy I. Patterson and R. A. Patterson; V. M. Zweber of The V. M. Zweber Constr. Co.; Joe Leathers and Joe Hurley.

All of the twine men had displays, as did most of the machinery and supply men, including Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. and T. E. Ibberson Co. Souvenirs were pencils, snapper-jacks, note-books and the customary gimcracks of similar character.

INSURANCE representatives present were Otto Nelson of the Tri-State Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Luverne, Minn.; Paul L. Brown and H. M. Giles, of the Mill Mutuals, Minneapolis; and R. J. Munn of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Omaha.

MINNEAPOLIS representatives included R. L. Remund and M. E. Coffey of Hallet & Carey Co.; C. L. Young of Cargill Elevator Co.; W. P. Brown, B. F. Benson, Theo. Barrett, F. R. Benkey, S. M. Culbertson, Wm. A. Dinham, L. L. Druly, R. M. Davies, E. J. Furst, H. C. Goms, P. H. Hobel, Geo. B. Lee, J. V. McCarthy, A. D. Neer, H. F. Olson, H. F. Peters, H. S. Roberts, Jack Stewart, H. H. Sands, Judd Williams, and H. C. Wyman.

General Attendance

Managers of farmers and of independent elevators present included: Geo. G. Schilling, Alaska; J. K. Turrill, Amherst; J. A. Ecklein, Arlington; Ed Kilber, Artes; H. S. Larsen, Athol; R. W. Cochran, Badger; E. J. Ogan, Baltic; Bert E. Hite, Bath; Henry Bauder, Bowdle; C. W. Strauch, Brentford; H. F. Gerberding, Bristol; Edw. Jerde, Britton; M. F. Luick, Broadland; M. E. Babcock, Butler; Henry Lueth, Canova; E. C. Winchell,

Carthage; J. E. Miller, Castlewood; Roy Rosholt and Henry Hinrichs, Claremont; E. J. Keenan, Clark; J. M. Oyan, Colman; A. C. Wettestad, Colton; R. C. Lentz, Conde; J. P. Hegge, Crandall; F. A. Van Kirk, Craven; F. H. Potter, Cresbard; O. M. Rasmussen, Crocker; E. W. Loats, Dempster; B. L. Ewing, Doland; J. H. Peck, Duxbury;

R. H. Jones, Estelline; William Carlton, Ethan; Henry Ottmar, J. J. Weixel and Walter Isaak, Eureka; W. P. Manning, Fairview; Ed De Mersseman, Faulkton; S. A. Gere, Forestburg; Olaf Anderson, Frederick;

H. C. Wald, Gallup Siding; O. G. Haugen, Garden City; W. T. Cihak, Geddes; M. E. Stevens, Groton; Geo. Hjelm, Hammer; Geo. H. Mahl, Hartford; J. J. Rieker, Herreid; S. J. Shulson, Hillhead; Carl J. Stock, Hillsview; Herman Carlson, Holmquist; Chas. Mack, and M. J. Goebel, Hoven; J. P. McDonnell, Humboldt; D. McDaniels and F. H. Ripley, Huron; L. B. Kraft, Ipswich; W. F. Ehrenberg, Isabel; P. U. Bernard, Jefferson;

J. J. Brucher, Kadoka; J. E. Nehl, Keldron; Sam May, Lane; T. C. Thorson and R. E. Shoemaker, Langford; E. G. Ely, Lebanon; W. M. Ferguson, Leola; B. M. Halladay, Letcher; C. B. Danielson, Loyaltown;

Frank Howe, Mellette; W. O. Schwalm, Midland; Floyd S. Tanner, Miranda; I. L. Demaray; Mitchell; C. Howard Hartung, McLaughlin; O. W. Muench, McIntosh; A. E. Trask, Nahon; Geo. E. Lee, Naples; J. S. Foster, Onida; W. L. Griffith, Orient; H. M. Elnan, Philip; C. A. Earl, Plankinton; Bob Parrott, Pollock; Wm. Kage, Pukana; Emil Nelson, Putney;

T. C. Larson, Raymond; W. T. Elsnach, Rockham; O. A. Bjork, Rosholt; O. O. Floren, Roslyn; H. A. Stangland, Rutland; A. M. Hoven, Selby; E. B. Kast, Seneca; Roy W. Erickson, Tacoma Park; J. P. Nigg, Thomas; O. R. Lundahl, Thunder Hawk; H. E. Mangel, Timber Lake; H. O. Ewing, Turton; A. Strauch, Verdon; G. L. McLachlan, Virgil; Jos. L. Manning, Warner; John S. Swanson, Watauga; I. W. Overton, Webster; P. W. Wagner, Wecota; W. F. Cadwell, Wessington Springs; F. W. Callaghan, West Port; H. B. Freeborn, Willow Lake; F. J. Woodring, Winner; W. L. Dean, Winship; W. E. Brewster, Woonsocket, and Ted Kuehl, Yale.

Director's Viewpoint on Co-operative Marketing

By K. NELSON, Rosholt, before South Dakota Farmers Elevator Ass'n

Capitalization is first in importance for operation of a farmers elevator successfully. It must be adequate to take care of natural depreciation on the plant and equipment, and sufficient to finance the allied lines which the elevator may handle. High interest payments for borrowed capital are not conducive to profits.

Close co-operation between the manager and the directors is needed for successful operation. If the directors let a manager run things to suit himself everything is fine if the manager is the right kind of fellow, but they have no one to blame but themselves if something goes wrong and they discover it too late.

Farmers elevators are no exceptions to the rule demanding good business practice. Profits cannot be expected if the institution is operated carelessly.

The low margins on which farmers elevators operate require volume of business for profit. A co-operative elevator is a clearing house for the farmers and its success as a community institution depends upon the way it serves its patrons.

Is Farm Board Against the Volstead Act?

Fruit Industries, Inc., a pool of grape growers enjoying a loan of millions of dollars from the Federal Farm Board, is circulating in the cities where home wine makers may be found leaflets explaining just how Fruit Industries, Inc., will deliver a 5 or 10-gallon keg of grape juice to the home.

After the juice has fermented into wine the government agency contracts to visit the home and put the liquor into bottles, taking back its empty keg. The customer does not have to put in the yeast or even furnish the corks.

Prices Cannot Be Regulated by Legislation

Address of B. F. BENSON, MINNEAPOLIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, before the South Dakota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, at Aberdeen, S. D.

For something over 30 years I have been in the grain business and it has been my lot to see many of the trials and tribulations of the farmers elevator movement. I went into the commission business believing it had a place in grain marketing and I depended for trade on farmers elevators. So I have been closely associated with them and have shared those trials and tribulations. You learn to know folks under such conditions.

I think I love the farmer about as well as anybody. Upon him we have depended for business. His success has been our success and we have been depressed or prosperous with him.

Few if any of the South Dakota elevators have had no losses. Sometimes losses are good. They are experience and experience must be bought at the full market price.

Only a small percentage of the people ever attain unusual success and ride to the pinnacles of fame. I think investigation will show that there have been among the successes a percentage of farmers equal to that of business men. The farmer is a keen fellow in his business. He is able to conduct it just as efficiently as business men in other lines, and in so far as I know he wants nothing more than that to which he is entitled, a square deal.

There has always been something wrong with the farm situation, but no business is perfect. There is something wrong with every one of them. The farmer has gone a long way toward marketing with his co-operative elevator.

Commission men early learned that if they would survive they must sell your grain at the highest possible price. They also learned that they had to get into the banking business and extend credit for financing grain purchases and side-line business. The economic state of the commission men is such that they have extended between \$70,000,000 and \$80,000,000 to farmers elevators. Nowhere has such a strong line of credit been given on so little security. Yet losses have been small, which speaks well for the integrity and honesty of farmers elevators.

Boards of directors of farmers elevators in the northwestern states have learned to be careful in their selection of a manager, and managers of their elevators are high types of business men. They are the kind of men from which success may be expected. A successful farmers elevator manager is pretty near big enough to run any kind of business, and earns every bit of the salary he gets.

Orderly Marketing: Organized grain exchanges have sometimes been criticized for dumping grain. Careful research of sales and market records do not bear out the criticism. Instead it shows that the farmer who consistently sells his grain at harvest time has a little edge on the fellow who holds grain until spring if reasonable carrying charges are considered.

Low Prices: Several reasons enter into present low wheat prices. The 1928 crop was a little larger than normal, because of the big crop raised in the Southwest. The Canadian Wheat Pool instituted its hoarding plan and went into the last crop year with the largest carry-over in its existence. So did we. The pool said it had no grain for sale under \$2 per bushel. About that time we were just finishing up our marketing act and had every prospect of heading the same way, in answer to political demands for stabilization.

Naturally Mr. European Buyer started looking around for other sources of supply and for substitutes for our wheat. He was not anxious to buy our surplus, at exorbitant prices.

The 1929 Southwestern crop was dumped on the market rapidly and sold for figures around \$1.40. Later the price was less. The market climbed again when it looked like a poor crop for Canada and most of the Northwestern crop was marketed at about the same high figure. Then came the crash in the stock market and prices started down. They have been going down ever since.

Alexander Legge made a brave effort to stop it when he offered early last spring to advance money to hold wheat at about \$1.20, basis Minneapolis, then it slipped again and went to the pegged price. With the pegged price in the hands of the regionals the commission man was out of the picture, tho the pegged price was rescinded shortly after being established.

The pegged price treatment of organized markets can be classified only as unfair and discriminatory, especially in view of the 70 to 80 years it has taken to build them. If future trading under government regulation does not function and give a stabilizing influence on the market, then we have been a long time finding it out. If it is not successful it should be abolished, but the Farm Board has looked it over and decided it must be continued.

Service of Markets: Commission men of the northwestern markets have given you good service and they have extended you long lines of credit. Their plans have been economically sound. Co-operation can be nourished, but it cannot be legislated. An example is now in Canada.

Thousands of Canadian farmers are tied hand and foot by their contracts with the pool. Authority for marketing their wheat has been delegated to others and they must take the consequences for the mistakes of those with whom they have contracted. The hoarding principle was employed on their wheat. Today it is being fed out at ruinous prices and the pool is suing countless farmers for evading their contracts and bootlegging their wheat. An eminent writer has said that the outcome of the Canadian situation is in the laps of the gods, and I guess he is right.

Political Advice: Perhaps if the farmer had not had so much advice in this country more of the wheat would have been sold at harvest time and we would not now be staggering under the burden of the largest surplus we have ever known.

I do not know how many farmers were called in to help formulate the marketing act. But it is my opinion that there is a definite reason for the pessimism and the criticism of the Farm Board coming from agricultural circles.

Farm Board Report: The humble report of the Farm Board to Congress has just been released. In effect it says "we cannot expect to hold the market up without marked reduction in wheat acreage."

Was it necessary to set up so much machinery and spend so much money to learn that you have got to stop planting so much grain?

It is not the grain exchanges that are at fault. In his report to Congress Sec'y Hyde admits them to be necessary for easy and rapid disposition of grain between seller and buyer. He likewise admits that futures markets are necessary, for all the grain cannot be delivered at once and the futures markets give means of protection and price insurance to buyer and seller.

It was not necessary to make the Farm Board experiment. We could have learned all that was necessary about the plan by going to the wastebaskets of other nations. Brazil with her coffee valorization, Cuba with her sugar, England with her rubber, all failed miserably and those countries are still paying the price. Will we, too, have a price to pay?

Taking Stock

Two important things are on the schedule to be started by most business institutions, within the next week. One of these is taking the annual inventory and the other is balancing the books. Of course where a perpetual inventory system is in use, taking stock is not so important, but even here, checking up on the figures shown by this inventory system, at least once in 12 months, is extremely satisfying, even tho the work proves that the figures are correct.

Balancing the books, whether they are simple or complex, especially where there are more than one stockholder, is an absolute necessity. The men who put money into a business venture are entitled to a prompt and an accurate statement showing how their cash has been working, and that means not only a trial balance but also an audit of the books, and the latter should, by all means, be the work of an independent and a competent individual or company.

The honest and careful secretary or manager welcomes an independent audit of his books and where there is any indication either of carelessness, incompetence or crookedness, this indication, in itself, warrants the expense of such an audit. A competent auditor can frequently pay for his time thru his advice as to improved or simplified accounting methods, credit, financing, etc.

Manager's Viewpoint on Co-operative Marketing

By J. M. OYAN, COLMAN, before South Dakota Farmers Elevator Ass'n

The object of co-operative elevators is to obtain for the producers of their communities, the topmost price their grain will bring on the world market, less the cost of putting it there.

The more I study the highly competitive conditions at terminal markets the more convinced I become that grain is handled on a very low margin after it leaves the country elevator. If we managers attend strictly to business, grade and buy grain right, and keep it properly hedged at all times, we will be able to pro-rate so much back at the end of the year to our stockholders and patrons that the best mathematicians among them cannot figure out how anyone farther along the line of marketing made anything more than a very small return on the investment involved.

Hedging: You will note I urge keeping grain properly hedged at all times. We managers are not hired to speculate with our stockholders' money. The very fact that they sell their grain to us is sufficiently indicative that they are thru speculating with it. The least we can do is cinch our merchandising profit with a hedge.

Many of you probably have stockholders who think because they are officers or because they sell large quantities of grain they are entitled to more for their grain than their neighbors. It is my contention that if we pay more to those fellows at the end-gate and in addition give them the same dividend we pay others at the end of the year, we can no longer honestly call ourselves managers of co-operative elevators. If we properly attend to our jobs each stockholder will receive at the end of the year the world price for his grain less the cost of putting it on the market. I can see no reason why any stockholder should expect to be favored and am convinced that the manager who plays favorites is taking money out of the pockets of other stockholders to do so.

Marketing of grain becomes more and more complicated as time goes on, at the country stations as well as at the terminals. In order to market the grain of our patrons to best advantage, it is necessary for us managers to stay up on our toes all the time, with an eye to every available market.

Some of you managers in the northern sections of our state have only the Minneapolis and Duluth markets to watch, but in my part of the state grain will be moving to Minneapolis and Duluth one day and to Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, or Milwaukee the next. I find it pretty handy to have a commission man hunting up my markets for me, while I attend to the job of maintaining the proper margin at my elevator and making sure I get it on each lot of grain handled.

Service of Commission Men: Don't you often wonder how a commission man can render the service he does on the narrow margin he takes? Commission men have played a large part in the development of farmers' elevators. And they are still rendering a lot of service at very low cost.

Years ago our fathers and grandfathers, wishing to keep the profits on their grain in their own communities, found little difficulty in raising the three or four thousand dollars it took to build an elevator. But they soon learned there was more to the grain business than an elevator. Due to slow transportation, snow blockades and other impediments it took a lot of money to handle grain. Our banking laws, prohibit-

ing any bank from loaning more than 10% of its capital and surplus to any one borrower, left the farmers elevators in a bad way until the commission man came to the rescue.

Commission men have proven a great help too, in educating farmers elevator managers in the grain business. By working together commission men and farmers elevators prospered.

The grain business has become complicated with many different varieties of grain and many different grades, storage problems, increased expenses of operation, but managers can still make a profit on grain and have dividends for his stockholders if he will tend strictly to business and take advantage of the same old hedging facilities, which I am glad exist in spite of our politicians. If we use those facilities we can sleep nights and be wide awake on the job in the day time.

It is my honest opinion that co-operative marketing begins and ends at the country station. The open and highly competitive market we now have at the terminals keeps the spread between the world prices and the terminal prices so small that there is no room in the terminals for co-operative institutions with hired men that can not hope to return a profit to their members.

We managers of farmers co-operative elevators are chosen by our officers, directors and stockholders because of our ability to show them a profit. It is up to us to make good, to take care of the business-like running of the elevators, as they take care of the business-like running of their farms.

Pools of any kind I am absolutely opposed to. Farmers elevators should remain free and independent, which puts them in a position to dispose of their grain to the highest bidder at all times. Profits are lost when independence is lost.

It is the duty of a farmers elevator to stick to a cash basis on merchandise. A co-operative institution is not a bank. Which reminds me of the hot dog seller whose push cart was parked before a large bank building in down-town New York. A friend of the hot dog peddler wanted a hot dog on time. The peddler pointed to the bank.

"Do you see that bank?" he asked. "I have an agreement with its president under which I do no credit business and he sells no hot dogs. If you want credit go to the bank."

From a Traveling Salesman's Letter

I have for the past 9 months been traveling through the corn belt states, visiting country elevator men, and in all of that time I have found but two of them that were favorably disposed toward the Farm Board, and it is altogether probable that even these have changed their minds by this time. Furthermore the farmer support is constantly lessening and country bankers are becoming bitter.

While in Kansas I talked with a number of bankers and all blamed the Farm Board for depressed prices and the poor financial condition of their communities.—K. D. K.

A South African wheat pool which is to be known as the Suid Afrikaanse Sentrale Kooperatiewe Graan Maatschappij Beperk, has recently been formed in headquarters at Cape Town, although the membership is representative of wheat farmers in the transvaal, Orange Free State, and the Eastern and Western sections of the Cape Province.

"Did you know that Binks had gone to his everlasting rest?"

"No, I didn't. Never knew before that he was working for the government."—*The Hook-Up*.

Government Has Ruined Cotton Growers

The American Cotton Shippers Ass'n has raised a fund of \$100,000 to resist interference in markets by the Federal Farm Board, and has adopted the following resolution:

The intrusion and operation of the federal government thru its subsidiaries in private business is entirely foreign to the principle of American democracy.

The Agricultural Marketing Act is unsound in principle and dangerous in practice, not only to the business of the nation, whose rights it seeks to destroy, but to the very interests it seeks to aid.

We therefore express our continued opposition to the use of government funds for the buying or selling of commodities for the purpose of attempted stabilization or otherwise. We condemn as a temporary or permanent policy of government the employment of public funds for the purpose of participation in business in competition with established agencies and support the proposal for an amendment of the Agricultural Marketing Act to modify the bill in this respect.

A com'te of the Cotton Shippers Ass'n on Dec. 16, declared that the "entrance of the government into business through the medium of the Farm Board has been a contributing factor in the general economic depression."

"The only effect we can discover of the stabilization and marketing experiment is, in the case of cotton, the unbalancing of the market generally and the forced withdrawal of important merchant and spinner buying power which the market now vitally needs."

They asked that a congressional investigation be made in the hope that a way will develop thru which the "enormous potential buying power of the merchants and spinners may be made active again."

Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts announced Dec. 17 that he had prepared a resolution demanding congressional investigation of the federal farm marketing act.

Cotton prices broke to new low levels the past week. The prices of cotton are the lowest since 1915. The government bot great quantities of cotton at 16 cents and the price now is below 10 cents. In this operation the government has sunk upwards of \$136,236,867.

The board of directors of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange in their annual report say:

Naturally, individual speculators are averse to competing with the government, and what with the constant interference by Congress and the operations of the farm board, speculation and investment have been more or less stifled.

Private initiative, which successfully handled the monster crops of 1925 and 1926, and even far more difficult situations, can do the same with the present situation, providing the government affords relief by amendment of the farm relief measure or some assurance of hands off. The methods of co-operation do not enter into the matter. The farmer should always be entitled to dispose of his produce thru co-operative organizations or merchants, as he may desire; both are trade methods open to fair, legitimate competition for business, but government interference and the use of government funds against the business men who furnish such funds thru taxation are unnatural and uneconomical and must certainly fall of their own weight, tho not without inflicting serious injury to such measures are claimed to have been all and sundry, including those for whom enacted.

Cotton's "Ball and Chain"

The cotton market has a "ball and chain" around it. The "ball and chain" is symbolized by the Federal Farm Board, the Stabilization Corporation, and the Cotton Co-operatives. The cotton market is filled with "lead." That

"lead" is the 200,000 to 400,000 bales of May that the co-operative pools are supposed to have accumulated in the New York market, replacing spots with futures contracts. That "lead" is the 1,250,000 bales that the Stabilization Corporation owns, which they say will not be liquidated this season.

We have all read about how the fantastical theories of the Farm Board last year have already caused a paper loss of millions and millions of dollars. Do you remember one of the Farm Board members gave the bears three more days to cover? Do you remember the Farm Board statements that 16c cotton was near bottom? Remember the thousands of bales of cotton the mills bought on these statements? And have you witnessed the fact that the bears have never had to take a loss since then; that the Farm Board theory of a 16c bottom seems to be a bottomless pit; and that the cotton mills are writing off losses because they had confidence in the Farm Board's statements. These things happened when Congress donated millions of dollars out of the United States Treasury to pull "someone's chestnuts" out of the fire. This money was simply donated by the taxpayers of the country!—*Cotton Trade Journal*.

Foundation of the Co-operative Marketing System

By W. F. SCHNAIDT, STATE COLLEGE, before the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota

The independence of the local farmers' co-operative elevator is in the foundation of the co-operative marketing system. Experience has demonstrated that the locally owned, locally controlled unit pays the greatest returns to the agricultural producers. Continuance of this sound policy will protect the farmers elevators and continue to benefit producers.

Failure of a manager is not always his own fault, but it always reflects on his reputation. Sometimes managers assume heavy and very nearly impossible burdens in attempting to work an elevator out of debt. Success in such cases demands a great deal of fortitude and a lot of sound business judgment.

Most of our older managers have done a good job of training young blood to take their places. On these young managers depends the future success of the farmers elevator movement. Putting young blood in the ranks of second men for training purposes is one of the best methods of insuring such success.

Directors are prone to load too heavy burdens on the shoulders of a manager. It is the job of the directors to lay out the policies of the organization in co-operation with the manager instead of leaving him bear the entire burden. Too frequently the ideal of co-operation between directors and manager is never attained.

A great deal of credit is due our terminal markets for the way they have taken care of farmers elevators. They have given good service and are entitled to their reward. Belittling their efforts cannot forward the cause of the farmers elevators.

Margins at country points are not now so great as they used to be. Farmers elevators have become principally balance wheels in the country marketing program. They keep margins low. To maintain their position they must stay in the hands of the farmers.

Corn Grading Factors

As this has been a most unusual crop year, especially so as to corn, the following extracts from reports of the chief grain inspectors at some of our most important markets should prove of unusual interest. Incidentally, the receipts of corn for the entire country, for the crop year beginning Nov. 1, 1929, graded as follows: No. 1, 9.2%; No. 2, 29.5%; No. 3, 17.3%; No. 4, 17.7%; No. 5, 13.9%; No. 6, 6.7%; sample grade, 5.7%.

Milwaukee.—The receipts of corn here from Nov. 10th to Dec. 10th, inclusive, have been very light. There were 222 cars of corn received on the Milwaukee Road, and 338 on the Northwestern. 170 cars graded white corn, of which 75% was number four or better. 316 cars graded yellow corn, of which 80% was number four or better. 74 cars graded mixed corn, of which 70% was number four or better. 27% of the cars graded number three, while 46% graded number four. The maximum moisture test was 22.2%, the maximum test weight per bushel 58 pounds, minimum 49 pounds. Damaged corn was not a grading factor. Seven cars graded sample grade on account of heating.—Allen A. Breed.

Sioux City.—The quality of our corn is very good, best it has been for several years. Mostly grading No. 4, average moisture 18.3%; average test weight per bushel 54 pounds, maximum test weight 58 pounds, minimum test weight 49.5 pounds; maximum moisture 23.6%, minimum 15.2%. Damaged kernels negligible; 95% would grade No. 2 corn by drying.—Paul Larson.

Omaha.—During the period Nov. 15th to Dec. 10th, inclusive, 1667 cars of new corn have been received in the Omaha market. The averages of the grading factors indicate that the new crop of corn is of excellent quality. The average moisture content is 18.68%, the average of the test weight per bu. is 53.2 pounds, and the average damaged content is about 2.0%. From these averages it is obvious that grain men in the Omaha market will not experience any difficulty in making number two corn. The Nebraska 1930 crop of corn estimated at 235,493,000 bus. will go a long way towards supplying the needs of the less fortunate states, whose corn crop did not materialize.—Harry R. Clark.

Kansas City, Kans.—During the month of Nov. this market received a total of only 1118 cars of corn. The Kansas department handled only about one-third of these receipts as the two heaviest corn carrying roads have their terminals in Mo. Of the Nov. receipts, 2 cars graded No. 1, 256 No. 2, 175 No. 3 and the balance 685 cars No. 4 or lower. The principal grading factor is, of course, moisture but the quality is hardly as good as last year with much of the high moisture corn showing from 5% to 8% total damage. We believe that elevator operators who are planning to dry this crop to 15% moisture will find that a large percentage will average No. 3 on the total damage factor. During the first ten days of Dec. our department has received at Kansas City only 158 cars of corn, of which only one car graded No. 2, 18 cars No. 3, 80 No. 4, 53 No. 5 and 8 No. 6 and Sample Grade.—T. B. Armstrong.

Kansas City, Mo.—Receipts of corn (practically all new) for the first ten days of Dec. inspected by the Mo. Inspection Department at Kansas City, was 686 cars, with an average test weight of 52.6, moisture 19.7; highest moisture being 25.2, lowest 15.5. The principal grading factor was, of course, moisture. The quality was very good with an average of two or three per cent damage. There were, of course, a few cars showing larger damage, possibly six to ten per cent.—M. C. Fears.

Wichita.—The 1930 corn crop was cut materially short by reason of the drouth, and consequently the receipts in Wichita have been less than that of several preceding years. The quality is fair excepting moisture. On 35 samples of new corn handled during one day this week, the moisture content ranged from 14 to 21.8%. The weight per bu. factor usually entitled to a No. 2 grade, and total damaged seldom throws the grade to a No. 3. It is believed that fully 75.0% of the crop at this time can be dried to meet grade two requirements.—E. A. Kessler.

St. Louis.—In the St. Louis market the 1930 crop has been of exceptionally fine quality. The early movement was exceptional in that the test weight per bushel ran much higher than is usually expected and the moisture

content averaged quite a bit lower than has been the case in recent years. The weight ran up to 59½ pounds, with rarely a car falling below 54½ pounds. The moisture content has averaged about 18% up until lately, being somewhat higher now. At the beginning of the movement, damage was very low; however, lately this factor has become more apparent, with an occasional car showing traces of heat damaged kernels. So far we have had very few cars that were graded down on damaged kernels, the moisture content being the grading factor. Several cars graded on account of heating and some few because of musty.—M. J. Mecker.

Peoria.—The average test weight and moisture on 158 cars of new corn received during the period from Dec. 5 to 8, inclusive, is as follows: Test weight, average 55.9 pounds, maximum 58.3 pounds, minimum 51.5 pounds; moisture, average 17.9%, maximum 21.5%, minimum 15.0%; damage, average 2.2%. The 158 cars graded as follows: No. 2—7 cars, No. 3—69 cars, No. 4—67 cars, No. 5—15 cars. This information would indicate that this year's crop will compare very favorably with last year's and very little off-grade corn to be taken care of. Out of a total of 1082 cars of new corn received up to date, 32 graded sample grade, 23 on account of moisture, and 9 on account of being hot or heating.—F. B. Tompkins.

Memphis.—Of the corn receipts at Memphis, 93.8% would grade No. 1 on test weight and 6.2% No. 2; on moisture, 10.0% would grade No. 1, 35.6% No. 2, 40.6% No. 3, and 13.8% No. 4; on total damage, 3.6% would grade No. 1, 91.0% No. 2 and 5.4% No. 4. Average test weight is 55.5 pounds, maximum 58.5 pounds, minimum 53.6 pounds; average moisture 15.92%, maximum 19.50%, minimum 13.60%; average total damaged 3.3%, maximum 6.0%, minimum 1.0%. After drying 94.6% of all corn receipts will grade No. 2 or better, 41.2% grading No. 2 or better on arrival.—M. B. Houseal.

Fort Worth.—From Nov. 1st to Dec. 6th, inclusive, we have graded 152 cars of shelled corn, divided into the different grades as follows: 18 cars No. 1, 106 cars No. 2, 23 cars No. 3, 1 car No. 4, 1 car No. 5, 3 cars Sample Grade. The determining factors on these cars were as follows: 131 cars test weight, 7 cars moisture, 6 cars damaged, 5 cars foreign material, 2 cars fire burnt odor, 1 car heating. Of course some of these cars had two or three grading factors, as test weight, moisture and damaged, but most of them just test weight and moisture. We had only two cars with more than 15.5 moisture, they being 15.8 and 17.2%. The average test weight is 54.8. Average damage where damaged was the only grading factor, 4.4%. Foreign material where it was only grading factor 3.5%, and moisture where it was only factor 15.4%. Of the 152 cars, we ran moisture tests on 56, the average of which was 14.1%. The lowest was 11.2 and the highest 17.2%. The greater part of this was South Texas corn that did not have any rain just at maturity or after. However, we anticipate a higher moisture content on the corn coming from the North Texas plains and from the Northern markets, as the car of 17.2% was North Texas corn that was shipped in and shelled, and the car of 15.8% moisture was from a Northern market.—V. L. Nigh.

Farm Board Still Feeling Its Way

Still feeling its way along. That is the substance of the report of the federal farm board delivered to Congress.

This document, intended as a defense of the policies of the Farm Board, apparently largely the work of Dictator Legge, in its lack of merit is almost on a par with the report of Sec'y of Agriculture Hyde, delivered to President Hoover and released for public consumption at the same time.

The Farm Board admits it has done nothing for the farmer and can do nothing, under present conditions, for agriculture, which it confesses are deplorable.

Chairman Legge's report, like that of Mr. Hyde, strums the same old refrain of curtailment of acreage of farm products. It is a rambling document, offering no original thought, no constructive measures for agricultural aid. Read this enlightening paragraph:

Thruout the Board has had to choose between action and delay. It has sought to avoid rashness, and has resisted great pressure, refusing to use measures which it was convinced were unwise or unwarranted.

If you can see any remote resemblance to ordinary common sense in that statement you can compliment yourself on great ability in reading between lines.

Incompetent as the Farm Board is, you would have expected something more than a mass of meaningless platitudes in its statement designed to enlighten the public on the activities of a group which has had an unprecedented opportunity for service in which it has failed abjectly.—The Wichita Beacon.

The Grain Rate Case

At the time this was written no definite word was available as to what, if anything further, would be done concerning the grain rate case (part 7 to 17000). As is of course known, the effective date, as it now stands, is April 1.

An informal conference was held in Chicago on Dec. 15, participated in by Examiners Mackley and Hall, of the I. C. C.; chairman Boyd of the Western Trunk Line Committee; A. F. Cleveland of the C. & N. W., F. B. Houghton, of the A. T. & S. F.; H. H. Holcomb of the C. B. & Q.; H. E. Pierpont of the C. M. St. P. & P., and various representatives of the feed industry. At this meeting the question of what could or should be done to relieve feed manufacturers and users of ready mixed feeds of the almost prohibitive burden of the proposed changes in transit rules, was discussed at length.

Seldom has the Commission rendered a decision concerning which there have been such vehement protests nor such outspoken approval. It is felt, however, by those in closest touch with the situation, that those who are urging compliance with the order as it now stands, cannot demand that there be no further delay, because they have been doing business for years under the present schedules; while they are sure the proposed changes, if all put in, would prove ruinous to the mixed feed industry.

Discussion among railway officials; industrial traffic men; feed executives, etc., has brought out many possible solutions of the problem. Among them are:

1. Further postponement by the I. C. C. and eventually another hearing, resulting in a substantial modification of the order, due to changed economic conditions.

2. Informal advice from the I. C. C., to the carriers that they can be liberal in their interpretation of the decision, thus enabling the railroads to take away much of the "sting" in the order.

3. The carriers may ask the courts to enjoin the I. C. C., from enforcing the order.

4. Some shipper or some group of shippers may adopt this procedure, if the carriers do not.

It is said that the railroads have been busy for some time preparing tariffs in compliance with the order and it is supposed that these could all be placed in the Commission's files by March 1, if that was deemed necessary. Because, however, of the expense involved in printing the tariffs, not many of the carriers will care to go that far until the uncertainty as to what may eventually be done, has been cleared up.

Most feed men are hopeful that when the final word is said, transit may be permitted on feeds containing cottonseed meal, linseed meal, and molasses as well as on packing house by-products and fish meal, even though practically all of the other things now permitted may be eliminated.

Industrial Uses of Corn

Address of Frank G. Coe Before the Grain Market Analysts' Club

Our industry is commonly called the wet-milling process, and uses more corn than any other one interest handling it in a manufacturing way.

A kernel of corn is composed of three principal parts: First, the outside protective covering which is largely fibrous material; second, the main portion of the kernel, technically called endosperm, which is a mixture of starch and gluten; and third, the germ—made up of oil and fiber, and a little gluten. In addition there are certain solubles on or near the surface of the grain and in the germ.

Our process is exceedingly simple and yet exceedingly complex; simple, in that it is merely the separating of the parts of the corn and the using of these in the manufacture of a large variety of things. Complex, in that the proper separation and treatment requires a very extensive equipment and very careful attention to the details of manufacture.

The first step is to steep the corn in warm water to soften it. These steeps are about the size of a railway passenger car and contain 2600 bushels. After about 35 hours' steeping, the softened kernels are passed thru attrition mills having steel plates with rounded teeth, the plates rotating rapidly in opposite directions and tearing the corn apart so that the germs are separated without being broken. It is then passed along to oblong tanks, open at the top, and the germs—containing nearly all the oil—being slightly lighter than the other portions of the grain, float off at the top of the starchy water and the rest of the corn sinks lower down in the tank and is drawn off at the bottom.

Let us dispose of the germs first. They are thoroly washed, dried and ground and then put under heat and pressure to extract the corn oil. This is then refined thru filter presses and comes out as pure vegetable oil, used extensively in your homes and in restaurants and hotels in the preparation of salad dressing and for general cooking purposes. Corn oil is also used in the manufacture of soap-chips and formerly crude corn oil was converted into Paragol—a substitute for rubber. We get 1½ pounds of oil from a bushel of corn.

The germs are finely ground and sold as corn oil cake meal, a stock feed rich in protein, phosphates and oil.

Going back now to where we left the starch and gluten, after separation of the germ: This is put thru a second set of mills where the creamy, starchy liquid is ground between stones and then bolted—which takes out the hulls and fibrous material. The next step is to pass the liquid thru long, narrow troughs, slightly inclined, and the gluten, being lighter than the starch, passes off at the top, while the starch settles to the bottom and remains on the so-called starch tables. The gluten is then allowed to settle in other tanks after which the water is drawn off, and the gluten thoroly dried and passes with the hulls into the gluten feed.

The steep water, to which we first referred, is always evaporated, and the residue of corn solubles in this water goes also into the feed—the water again being used in the process. You will see, therefore, that while the packers get everything of a pig but the squeal, we have no waste whatever and no longer have any sewage to empty into the canal or river, as we formerly did.

We have now disposed of everything but the starch, which forms about 65% of the kernel of corn by volume and of this starch is made a very large variety of things. If we simply want the various forms of starch we take the wet starch and pass it thru kilns where, under terrific heat, most of the moisture is taken out and the dry starch, after further careful handling and bolting becomes edible corn starch for table use in puddings, ice-creams, baking powders, etc. Some of you older men were doubtless raised on Kingsford's Corn Starch, as I was, and you will remember the old yellow-labeled carton. The company still makes that same kind of corn starch and it is put up in the same old style package as it has been for 75 years. Dry starch in pulverized or lump form becomes laundry starch and is used also for sizing in the textile industries, and by the manufacturers of paper, and for cosmetics, and in the manufacture of high explosives.

By putting the starch through a cooker it is converted into dextrin which, when mixed with water, is an excellent adhesive such as is used for gum on the flaps of envelopes, gummed paper, etc., and in "Sparklers," for the Fourth of July.

Sugar.—If it is desired to make sugar or

corn syrup the raw starch is put into large bronze tanks called converters, where, under steam pressure the starch is converted into sugar, which is almost pure dextrose. It is called 70 or 80 corn sugar or tanners sugar, which is used in the manufacture of vinegar, in tanning, and in making artificial silk. Some of this sugar is also converted into Hydrol, now used in the manufacture of chemical solvents.

By a further process, this sugar is made into cerelose or bread sugar, used by bakers and ice-cream manufacturers. A further recrystallization makes refined cerelose of fine, white crystals 99½ to 100% pure dextrose. This sugar is used by diabetics and for the feeding of tiny babies. You will also be interested to know that corn syrup is quite extensively prescribed by physicians for infants when no other food, including their mother's milk, seems to agree with them. It is practically predigested.

To make corn syrup, this conversion into sugar is not entirely completed. When the proper point of conversion is reached the crude corn syrup is drawn off and undergoes a series of filtrations and purifications and is then concentrated by evaporation in vacuum pans so that eventually we have a thick, heavy, very pure syrup which is ready for use by the confectioners. As pure corn syrup has rather a mild taste, it is flavored with a small percentage of cane syrup or maple syrup to make the table-syrup which is in common use and which, in our case, is called Karo. Corn syrup is also used to some extent in the making of jelly and jams.

As to the other industrial uses of corn, we think at once of the dry-milling process, by which is made cornmeal; certain forms of corn grits, hominy, breakfast foods and similar things.

The per capita use of cornmeal in 1899 was 100.3 pounds, which in 1929 had dropped to 22.3 per person. This of course is due to the change in the eating habits of the people. I was raised on cornmeal-mush but now one seldom sees it. We did not have the fresh vegetables and canned goods such as are in common use nowadays in the country as well as in the cities. A statistician has figured out that if cornmeal was as generally used today, with our increased population, as in 1899, it would mean the use of 310,000,000 bus. of corn annually for this one purpose.

A great deal of corn is used in the manufacture of many kinds of poultry feed and in the making of industrial alcohol. Other uses will occur to many of you.

Diminished Demand.—It seems to me that most of you have fallen into the same attitude of mind as the trade in general, in that you are over-emphasizing the shortness of the corn crop and apparently have not inquired very carefully into the size of the demand.

We were all alarmed by the conditions existing in August and got it firmly fixed in our minds that the corn crop was a calamity and I think, without exception, we all expected that what corn we did get would be light-weight, chaffy, inferior stuff. I am frank to say that I have been much astonished at the quality and weight of the new corn. I thought the first arrivals must be coming from some favored territory but we have discovered that wherever they have any corn this year at all, it is of most excellent quality and of the heaviest weight per bushel we have ever seen so early in the year. This, of course, is what has caused the Government and all others to raise their crop estimates, and I think even yet the crop is under-estimated.

However, taking the official estimate, you will agree that we are given a crop of about seven-ninths that of the average of the last five years. Shall we say roughly for comparison about 80%? One of our good friends has said frequently in his letters the last few weeks that "Industrial uses must draw at least 225,000 bushels of corn to market." I take it these are supposed to be the figures of the amount of corn used by corn industries in the last five or ten years. Speaking for our own industry, that is the entire wet-corn processors, let me tell you that the demand for corn this year is about 74,000,000 bushels—as compared to 87,000,000 last year and the year before. That is nearly 85%. But, let me also remind you that the Commercial Solvents Corporation which in recent years has been grinding 8,000,000 bushels of corn annually has turned entirely to rye; and that the Canadian starch companies have been entirely out of the American corn market for months and are using corn from South Africa and Roumania. Their grind is only 3,000,000 but add that to the 8,000,000 Commercial Solvents and our grind for the previous two

years and you have 98,000,000 in those years—to compare now with 74,000,000 this year, which is less than 80% of the former demand.

I have no exact figures on the dry corn millers for comparison of this with former years but, in talking with a number of their representatives during recent weeks, I have been told that their demand is relatively as light as ours.

What corn we have this year is in the real Corn Belt and you have probably noticed that the demand from the South and Southeast has been very light on this crop and that Kansas City and Omaha have come to a shipping difference under Chicago and report a very small demand from the far West. Our Kansas City office reported last week that Denver was blockaded with corn and that Colorado corn was coming to Kansas City.

You have probably noticed that whereas the primary receipts of the new crop to date have been over 3,000,000 less than last year, the visible supply last Monday was 4,500,000 larger than a year ago; a difference of over 7,500,000 bushels. The point I am trying to make is that perhaps we should give a little more attention and research to the "demand" side of the question and we may find that a demand of a crop will take care of 80% of a demand.

One other point may interest you; and that is the fact that large corporations are building factories abroad to supply their foreign trade with goods. Factories are now operating or in process of erection in Germany, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Korea, Santo Domingo. These plants all use corn from their own surrounding territory or from Argentina, South Africa or Manchuria but in the long run it means that much less demand for American corn.

I am not talking or thinking present prices. We are not interested in having the corn market go down, so long as it is in proper relation to other grains and raw materials and we know from experience that good prices for grain make better business for everybody. But, we are very much interested in forming a correct judgment of the course of the corn market and I am sure you are just as much interested in that as we are. As I said before, my study of the whole situation in recent weeks brings me to the conviction that we have all been over-impressed with the shortness of the corn-crop and have expected that it would have to supply a normal demand. I do not think the facts warrant such a belief.

Doomed to Failure, Farm Board Aids No One

The long and short of the matter is that this bureaucratic Federal Farm Board has put the great Government of the United States in the attitude of a dealer in grain in the produce markets. This may be in accord with the intentions of Congress in framing the law, but is so far from a proper conception of our Constitutional Government that it serves to mark a new epoch in the deterioration of our fundamental form. It is the prostitution of Federal power to servile ends. It is a surrender of party principle to political expediency, for the Federal Farm Board is a creature of party policy. It is a species of Commission Rule gone mad; a dictatorship of law that is not only contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, but it is supreme rule by an artificial body responsible to none but itself, using the funds gathered from the taxpayers in attempt to favor an industry and a class. It is an ignoble experiment rushing to ruin on the rocks of futility.

This Federal Farm Board is class legislation of the rankest sort. It was foredoomed to failure because opposed to principle. Not even inside the walls of a high tariff on wheat has it been able to accomplish anything.

We look upon Russian Communism with horror; but we permit these socialistic experiments to obtain the sanction of law. Our national income is enormous; our taxes are abundant. Emotionalism over the "condition" of the farmers joins hand with party expediency, and we have such a creature as this Federal Farm Board. It aids no one, not even the farmer.—*The Financial Chronicle.*

The Proper Construction of Your Elevator Heads

By C. W. GUSTAFSON, Chief Engineer, Mutual Fire Prevention Buro.

Undoubtedly the most hazardous equipment installed in the average country elevator is the elevator leg. It has been responsible for a large number of fire losses some of which may be attributed to improper construction of the leg, but a considerable percentage are due to improper care and maintenance. The greater part of the trouble comes from the head of the elevator.

An examination of fire loss statistics indicates that the principal causes of fires in elevator heads are, first, friction between the elevator head pulley and the belt on which the buckets or cups are carried; second, friction between the elevator head pulley and the wood sides of the elevator head; third, friction between the head shaft and the head; fourth, the accumulation of dust and rubbish in the head of the elevator. To these may be added what is without doubt the most serious hazard encountered in country elevators, namely the hot bearing hazard, which is not confined to elevator head shaft bearings, but is general throughout the drives of the plant. Most of these hazards can be corrected by proper construction and maintenance.

The accompanying illustration shows very clearly the proper construction of the elevator head. First, it is important that the head casing be hopped to the down leg. The strut board should be hopped at an angle of 45 degrees to prevent the accumulation of grain, husks, or rubbish, much of which lodge on strut boards which are flat or nearly so. In spite of inclined strut boards we often find an accumulation of rubbish in the head. Unless definite means to facilitate cleaning out of the head are provided, often the head is choked with this accumulation. For this reason a cleanout opening at least 8 inches square should be cut in the side of the head as indicated in the drawing reproduced herewith. This opening should be covered by a sliding or hinged door.

An inspection door should be provided in the top or sloping end of the head so the elevator man can readily determine whether or not the head pulley is running clear of the casing. We have seen cases of neglect so serious that the head pulley had cut a groove extending almost entirely through the wood sides of the head. No elevator leg is efficient when permitted to run in this condition; neither is it safe from the fire hazard viewpoint. The inspection door is intended to permit an easy survey of the interior of the head to determine existing conditions.

The opening in the sides of the casing for the shaft should be sufficiently large to give a clearance of at least two inches between the shaft and the head itself to prevent rubbing of the shaft on the wood. Often it is found that the settling of the building forces the shaft into contact with the head casing and has started many serious fires. After the necessary clearance for the head shaft has been provided, it is permissible to cover the opening with canvas, rubber or leather to prevent dust coming out from the head casing.

It is important that all elevator heads be made accessible so that the operator can perform necessary maintenance work without endangering life and limb. A suitable platform or walkway on both sides of the

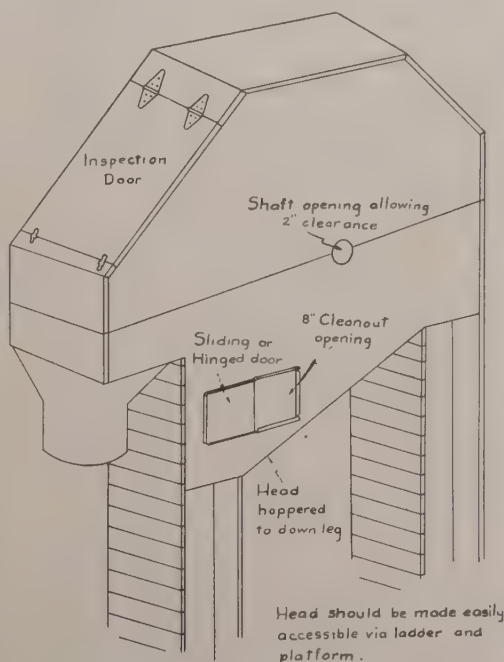
elevator head should be erected which with a ladder from the floor provides means for easily inspecting or repairing the head, as well as making oiling a simple task.

Wooden or wood-rimmed pulleys should never be used inside of elevator heads or boots, in fact, the Mill and Elevator Mutual Fire Insurance Companies outlawed this practice years ago and refuse to write insurance on mills or elevators using such pulleys in their elevator legs. Much has been written about the advisability of surfacing or "lagging" metal elevator head pulleys with rubber, leather, or other suitable material. This practice is to be commended for it results in a much firmer grip of the cup belt on the head pulley and reduces the possibility of slippage between the belt and the pulley.

The elevator head shaft should be supported independently of the building to prevent the shaft from being thrown out of line when the building settles. When head shafts are carried on supports attached to the building the settling of the building caused by loading or unloading bins on one side or the other throws the shafting out of line and causes binding of the bearings to such an extent that overheating results. Only ball or roller bearings of the dust-tight self-aligning type should be considered, not only for the elevator head shaft, but for all other duties in the elevator.

It is most important that the head shaft be of adequate size. Shafts smaller than $2\frac{1}{16}$ " in diameter should not be considered for elevators having cups 9x5 and smaller and with a 60 foot lift. For larger cups and greater heights larger shafting should be used.

Several different makes of elevator head drives now on the market incorporate numerous distinct advantages including complete anti-friction bearing equipment, independent omnimed. Their wide adoption by progres-



Illustrating the Principal Features of Elevator Head Construction.

sive elevator owners attest to their efficiency and value.

All elevator heads should be vented to the support, backstops, and others. The adoption of improved head drives is highly rec outside of the building, or better still, apply a comparatively light suction to the elevator head so as to exhaust into a metal cyclone dust collector vented to the outside. We have seen such installations in country elevators, with very good results toward making it unnecessary to dust out the elevator head as well as materially bettering the dust conditions in the cupola. Elevator owners are urged to consider the application of suction to their elevator heads.

Careful consideration should be given to each factor in the construction of new elevator legs and the correction of defects in legs now in place.

Supply Trade

Manchester, Eng.—Henry Simon, Limited is again remembering its friends with a very attractive day by day wall or desk calendar.

Minneapolis, Minn.—With a cheering message of greeting, the Carter-Mayhew Mfg. Co. is sending its friends in the trade a very serviceable desk calendar.

Bertrand, Neb.—Emil L. Peterson, manager of the Bertrand Equity Exchange and inventor of the Bertrand Smut Destroyer died Nov. 27 from complications following a fall from a scaffold upon which he was working, Nov. 17.

Aurora, Ill.—W. E. Greene, who in his early business career was a grain elevator operator in Michigan, has recently become general representative in charge of Wisconsin, Iowa and Northern Illinois for the International Agricultural Corp.

New York, N. Y.—The Hamburg-American Line has ready for distribution a very comprehensive guide book to German industries and commerce. This book contains a survey of Germany's economic position and the most important problems arising out of it, together with a series of articles dealing with the principal branches of industry, their capacity and their output. The company will gladly send a copy of this guide-book to those requesting it.

Ithaca, N. Y.—The annual banquet of the Morse Chain Co. executives, superintendents, office men and foremen, was held the evening of Dec. 9. They gave a hearty greeting to their chief, Frank L. Morse, and heard from him an expression of his appreciation of their loyalty to the organization, and a carefully considered prediction that a business and industrial upturn might be expected in the late spring.

Auburn, N. Y.—The 1931 calendar of the Columbian Rope Co. shows a reproduction of a painting of the famous American ship "A. J. Fuller" driving before a quartering gale under fore course and topsails. The height of her spars is accentuated by the squared top-gallant, royal and skysail yards, braced as taut as sound cordage can hold them, the sails furled snug. The mighty spread of her lower canvas is truly shown. Perpetuation of the memory of the old ships, in the series of Columbian Calendars, is in keeping with the close bond between the sailor and rope maker. The landsman can hardly conceive of the immense amount of cordage carried by a great square-rigged ship. Every spar, every sail and every life on board are dependent upon the reliability of rope.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are welcome.

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, Cal.—As a mark of respect to A. C. Miller, a pioneer grain man of this city who died recently, the Grain Exchange was adjourned on Dec. 9.

San Francisco, Cal.—Rumor has it that an office will be opened in this city soon by the Farmers National Grain Corp. and that the corp. is making arrangements to acquire a terminal elevator in this section.

Norwalk, Cal.—The Farmers & Stockmen's Feed Yard & Milling Corp., which has an office in Hollywood and has been in operation for 25 years, has leased 50 acres of a ranch about a mile from this place, and will begin work immediately on a large feed mill and yards where it will manufacture feed and fatten cattle for market. The plant will have a 100-ton capacity and the industry will employ about 45 men. A branch office will be opened here.

CANADA

Port Arthur, Ont.—The Canadian Wheat Pool has taken over the Gillespie Elvtr. here, on the waterfront, and it is reported that the Pool will build a 2,500,000-bu. annex to the elevator.

Vancouver, B. C.—W. E. McGaw now has charge of the cash grain department of the Hall Grain Co., Ltd., of this city. Mr. McGaw has been interested in the grain business here for a number of years.

Galt, Ont.—The flour and feed mill here formerly operated by the Standard Milling Co. has been bot by F. Wellington Hay, former member of the Canadian Parliament, who will manage the plant himself.

Port Arthur, Ont.—The new 3,500,000-bu. annex to the plant of the Eastern Terminal Elvtr. Co., known locally as the Richardson Elvtr., is now receiving grain. This elevator was described in the Aug. 13 Journal.

Vancouver, B. C.—It is reported in grain circles here that a new 3,000,000-bu. elevator, the first unit in a 10,000,000-bu. storage program, will be built on undeveloped Harbor Board property here, work to be started as soon as possible. Construction funds are available out of a \$10,000,000 appropriation passed at the last regular session of Parliament.

Calgary, Alta.—The Royal Trust Co., as trustee for the bonds held by Spillers, Ltd., of London, recently brot action to foreclose the property of Spillers Canadian Milling Co., Ltd., and the preferred shareholders of the latter company here have appealed to the attorney-general of Alberta to intervene in the foreclosure proceedings, by which the London company seeks to obtain title to the Canadian property. Several years ago farmers organized a milling company, known as the Alberta Flour Mills Co., Ltd., and by selling shares raised \$1,400,000 for the construction of a mill in this city, which was started, but not having sufficient money to finish the mill and being unable to raise it, arrangements were made with Spillers, Ltd., of London, by which a new company called Spillers Canadian Milling Co., Ltd., was formed, which issued preferred shares to the liquidators of the Alberta Flour Mills Co. in exchange for that company's assets, consisting of the partly finished mill. Bonds were issued by the Canadian company and subscribed for by the London company, which also took the common shares. As bondholders, the London company has preference over the holders of the preferred shares of the Canadian company.

Toronto, Ont.—J. I. Chamberlain, former manager of the Kenora, Ont., plant of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., has been made general superintendent of all the mills and elevators of the company in Canada, with headquarters in this city.

Guelph, Ont.—The Pratt Food Co. of Canada, Ltd., is re-equipping the mill recently purchased, as reported in the Oct. 22 Journal, and establishing a feed plant, which it expects to have ready for operation soon, after which the flour mill will be put into working condition.

Toronto, Ont.—Albert E. Copeland, founder and first pres. of the Copeland Flour Mills, Ltd., of Midland, Ont., but more recently a partner in the flour and grain brokerage firm of Copeland & Elliott, of this city, died at a local hospital, on Dec. 11, following an operation. His widow survives him.

Vancouver, B. C.—An office was opened early in December in the Marine Bldg., this city, by Kerr Gifford & Co., with Douglas McLaren, the company's former manager at Spokane, in charge. Phil Benedict travels back and forth, having general charge of the Vancouver, Spokane and Seattle offices.

WINNIPEG LETTER

Winnipeg, Man.—A Grain Exchange membership sold during the second week of December for \$12,000.

Winnipeg, Man.—J. C. Gage, well known grain merchant of this city, was operated on for appendicitis on Dec. 7, and at last report was progressing favorably.

Winnipeg, Man.—W. J. Smallcombe, former manager of the Maple Leaf Milling Co.'s branch at Medicine Hat, Alta., has been appointed western manager of the company, with headquarters in this city.

Winnipeg, Man.—W. H. Dwyer, head of the Dwyer Elvtr. Co., of this city, also of the W. H. Dwyer Co., Ltd., grain and hay brokers with offices at Ottawa and Montreal, died in a hospital in Montreal on Dec. 12. He was well known on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Winnipeg, Man.—Trading in the wheat pit was stilled for a few minutes at 12:30 p. m., on Dec. 8, while A. P. White, pres. of the exchange, honored Herman Trelle, wheat grower of Wembley, Alta., who was recently crowned "wheat king" at the Chicago International Livestock Exposition, on behalf of the members of the exchange, by presenting him with a purse of gold. Following the presentation, a luncheon was held in honor of Mr. Trelle, with the lieutenant-governor and the premier in attendance.

COLORADO

Sterling, Colo.—I am moving to Sterling to engage in the grain business as an associate of A. F. Conrad.—J. A. Miles former manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., at Paoli, Colo.

Paoli, Colo.—J. A. Miles, manager of the Paoli Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for the past four years, has resigned and been succeeded by Charles Platt, a former manager of the company.

Denver, Colo.—Following the fire at the plant of the Hungarian Flour Mills, a unit of the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co., reported in the last number of the Journals, temporary facilities were provided for operating the plant without loss of service to patrons, and repair work on the storage facilities, which suffered most from the fire, was started at once and has been going forward rapidly. Much of the damaged wheat was salvaged for feed.

Stratton, Colo.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of the Snell Grain Co. on Nov. 19.

Wray, Colo.—The Wray Equity Union Elvtr. was entered by thieves, during the night of Dec. 1, who pried the dial off the safe but failed to get the safe open.

ILLINOIS

Geneseo, Ill.—J. J. Guild has installed two new 50-h.p. motors in his elevator, to be used in grinding feed.

Wenona, Ill.—I have sold out my grain business here and will retire from the grain business.—W. H. Tallyn.

Collinsville, Ill.—The Chas. Teidemann Milling Co. recently installed a Blue Streak Hammer Mill at its plant.

Greenup, Ill.—The Greenup Hatchery & Feed Co., with C. V. Nunamaer as manager, opened up here in November.

Camargo, Ill.—Hall & Spellman, whose elevator burned last spring, closed out their business here some time ago.

Blandinsville, Ill.—The equipment of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been improved by the installation of a Blue Streak Hammer Mill.

Oско, Ill.—Farmers of this community organized a farmers elevator company, on Dec. 5, and are planning the erection of an elevator.

Brownfield, Ill.—Fred Moore is the new owner of the mill here, which will do custom grinding as well as supply flour, tankage and millfeeds.

Milan, Ill.—The Thompson Mill & Feed Co. has let the contract for the construction of a new building to be used as a warehouse and salesroom.

Clinton, Ill.—George Wright has been appointed manager of the elevator here recently bot by the Consumers Coal & Grain Co. from G. P. Ellis.

Lovington, Ill.—Bowers Bros. Elvtr. was broken into during the night of Dec. 3 and about four tons of feed stolen, the thieves breaking a door to gain entrance.

Peoria, Ill.—The Co-op. Grange League Federation Exchange, Inc., will, on Dec. 31, close its local plant, which it has leased for a number of years and which has been used principally for the manufacture of dairy feeds.

Burt (Lincoln p. o.), Ill.—Burt & Richmond Farmers Grain Co., incorporated; to do a grain business at the two stations on the Illinois Terminal Railroad. This is an old, established business.

Shelbyville, Ill.—The old grain elevator near the foot of Broadway, erected 55 years ago, at one time operated by Root & Westervelt but which has been idle for about 15 years, is being taken down and the lumber used on a nearby farm.

Quincy, Ill.—Wavering Bros. Milling Co.'s elevator that burned recently [as reported in the Nov. 26 Journals], in which we had about 6,000 bus. of wheat stored, has been torn down except the lower story, which will be used for a warehouse.—Pape & Loos.

CHRISTENSEN GRAIN COMPANY
BUYERS and SHIPPERS
Strictly Country Run Corn and Oats
FORT DODGE IOWA

Hindsboro, Ill.—Farmers in this community have organized the Hindsboro Co-op. Grain Co. and application has been made for incorporation papers. Several plans for building or buying an elevator have been discussed, but at last report nothing definite had been decided upon.

Sullivan, Ill.—The Sullivan Grain Co. broke ground on Dec. 9 for its new feed mill to be erected east of the tracks at the company's elevator. The mill, which will have a capacity of 50 tons of feed a day, together with its equipment will represent an outlay of about \$15,000.

Pekin, Ill.—The board of directors of the Pekin Farmers Grain Co., at the annual meeting on Dec. 1, was authorized by resolution to make changes and improvements at the elevator if it becomes necessary, after Manager Porter stated it might be necessary to enlarge the elevator and install additional equipment.

Mansfield, Ill.—The old elevator known as the Dauberman Elvtr., operated by Mr. Dauberman until his retirement due to poor health, and for the past few years leased to Turner Bros., of Red Oak, Ia., was sold recently to Chas. Gordon, of Mansfield, who has not announced his intentions as to operation.—Scholer & Gring (Farmer City, Ill.).

Munster (Streator p. o.), Ill.—Thos. M. Hoarty, prominent grain dealer here, was stricken with a cerebral hemorrhage while driving home some friends, who had spent the evening with him and his wife, dying a few hours later at the hospital, on Dec. 9. He was 63 years of age. When a young man he purchased a grain elevator at this point, which burned 10 years ago, at which time he erected another one. He also operated an elevator at Altmar (Streator p. o.) and was a cash grain broker at Streator. He is survived by his widow and three daughters.

CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade dues for 1931 have been fixed at \$300, a reduction of \$200 from the present dues. Renting of office and store space in the new building has brot in a larger revenue, as about 90% of the rental space is now leased.

A large Christmas tree, sparkling with incandescent lights, the first to be erected in the exchange hall of the 83-year-old Board of Trade, was lighted on the morning of Dec. 15, to remain thruout the holiday season. The idea originated with Sec'y Clutton.

The names of two candidates for vacancies on the board of directors of the Board of Trade have been presented by petition, in addition to the regular candidates named by the nominating com'te, as reported in the last number of the Journals. They are Roland McHenry and John E. Brennan.

The Board of Trade Post of the American Legion has sent a check for \$50, for the children at the Soldiers Orphans Home at Normal, Ill. Commander Gerstenberg has appointed the following, members of the unemployed relief com'te: Chairman, W. Templeton; E. O. Myers, W. C. Eaton, Jack Fisher and A. C. Hennig.

Among the recent new members of the Board of Trade are Fred F. Vincent, pres. of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., of Kansas City, who has taken the membership formerly held by the late Charles W. Lonsdale; Charles W. Briggs, of Fall River, Mass.; Clarence M. Frank, of E. D. Norton & Co.; Geo. B. Strachan, of Logan & Bryan; Pierre H. Bond, of Toronto; Carl M. Keiffer, of New Orleans, and Edward F. Bowman, Jr.

The Supreme Court of Illinois on Dec. 11 denied a rehearing in the appeal of Jas. K. Riordan from the decision of the same court on Oct. 25, as published in full in the Grain and Feed Journals, page 603 of Nov. 12 number, in favor of Wm. McCabe, on notes for \$55,000 given to cover losses in wheat speculation on the Board of Trade. The court held that McCabe's transactions fell within Sec. 130 of the criminal code and were void, as there was no delivery and no intention to take delivery.

Ashley O. Jones, for 30 years past a corn trader on the Board of Trade, was expelled on Dec. 16 after a hearing by the directors, under the rule that prohibits trading systematically against the orders or position of customers. John J. Carmody, another corn trader, was convicted on the same charge and suspended for one year. B. C. Feeney, also a corn trader, was cited to appear before the directors for a hearing the following week.

By the death of W. J. Farrell Dec. 6 the Chicago Board of Trade lost a valuable asset. In judging grain he was admitted to be second to none, and his membership in the grain com'te gave weight to its decisions. He was chief grain inspector for the Food Administration Chicago zone during the war; and his sound judgment preserved the trade from visionary ideas advocated by the Washington bureaucracy. He was born at Aurora, Ill., 67 years ago, became connected with the Illinois State Grain Inspection Department in 1893, then was a private grain sampler until 1916, when he was drafted into the government service by Howard Jackson, zone administrator. He has been a member of the Board of Trade for 10 years and has been with Jackson Bros. since leaving the U. S. Food Administration Grain Corporation in 1921. For a year he had been ill and for five months in a hospital. Two daughters survive him, Dorothy Farrell and Mabel Farrell Simpson.

INDIANA

Boonville, Ind.—Eltzie Kramer, manager of the Boonville Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, has started an advertising campaign in the local newspapers.—W. B. C.

Noblesville, Ind.—The Noblesville Milling Co.'s flour mill, said to be the largest in the state, has re-opened after being closed for several weeks on account of a lack of orders. It is said that the mill now has sufficient orders to keep it running until spring.

Miami, Ind.—James D. Havens has been appointed receiver for the two elevators operated by the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. at this point and at Bennetts Switch (this county), the one at Miami having been closed for some time, due to the failure of the Miami Bank. Four stockholders and directors filed the complaint asking that a receiver be appointed.

Noblesville, Ind.—Grant Caca, who, together with his sons, owned a large grain and coal business and a flour mill in this city and a grain elevator at Hortonville, died in a local hospital, on Dec. 8, after a brief illness, at the age of 65 years. He was prominent in local civic and fraternal affairs. His widow, three sons and two daughters survive him.

Brookville, Ind.—The Roberts Feed & Produce Co. expects to have its new feed mill completed by the first of the year. The building will be 20 x 90 feet, with a granary having a capacity of four cars of grain. A 15,000-gallon molasses pit is being built with a view to installing molasses mixing machinery at an early date. A 15-ton truck scale is also being installed.

Evansville, Ind.—River and rail terminals on the Ohio river here, constructed by Mead Johnson, Sr., local baby food manufacturer, have been completed. Jerry D. Beeler, for many years connected with the freight department of the C. & E. I. Ry. Co., has been made manager of the terminals. It is expected that shipments of grain and foodstuffs by barges and boats along the lower Ohio River will be greatly increased.—W. B. C.

Indianapolis, Ind.—We have been organized about four months and do a general merchandising business on bulk or sacked carlot shipments. We specialize in corn of different types, and also handle rye, barley, wheat, oats and different types of feed screenings. Most of my grain experience was in the Minneapolis market, as I was a member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce for 10 years before coming here. We are members of the Indianapolis Board of Trade and of the National Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.—G. J. Reed, Reed Grain Co.

State Line, Ind.—The elevator we are operating [starting the first of the year] is the one Ura Seegar had under lease, but he is giving it up.—Current Grain Co.

Foresman, Ind.—Complaint for damages for \$510.80 has been filed in the Superior Court by Charles Sawyer, a farmer, against John T. Higgins, owner and operator of the elevator at this point, the plaintiff alleging that the defendant on Nov. 20 refused to accept a load of corn from the plaintiff, which he is said to have contracted for at 78 cents a bu., and that the 2,000 bus. of corn for which the defendant had contracted was then sold at the then market price of 54 cents a bu. The defendant is alleged to have notified the plaintiff that he would not permit him to deliver the corn until Dec. 15. The sum the plaintiff seeks is the difference between the 78-cent contract price and the 54-cent selling price plus the value of one load delivered.

IOWA

Dunlop, Ia.—The Farmers Union Exchange has installed a Blue Streak Hammer Mill.

Jesup, Ia.—Hugh Stevenson has added a Blue Streak Hammer Mill to his equipment.

Kensett, Ia.—The new manager for the A. A. Thompto & Sons feed mill is Frank Smith.

Bradford, Ia.—An oat huller has been installed in the local elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.—C. C. Green.

Whittemore, Ia.—The feed mill of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. is being remodeled by the Younglove Engineering Co.

Harlan, Ia.—The Harlan City Roller Mills are installing a new feed mixer and machinery for making rolled oatmeal.

Richmond, Ia.—N. J. Bell is operating his new feed plant here, having discontinued operation of his former mill at North English.

Storm Lake, Ia.—The old Geo. French Elvtr. here, which has been closed for several years, is being dismantled and wrecked.

Marcus, Ia.—Ralph A. Scott was appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. Dec. 1, succeeding W. W. Bass, resigned.—Art Torkelson.

Fairbanks, Ia.—The Bentley & Crook Elvtr. is now operated by R. S. Bentley alone, he having bot the interest of his partner, Wm. Crook.

Monona, Ia.—The feed mill property of the Herman Koth Estate was sold recently to the Farmers Co-op. Commission Co. for \$1,060. It adjoins the property of the commission company.

Hubbard, Ia.—A new 12-in. rubber belt with Superior DP cups has been installed in our elevator, increasing the elevating capacity more than 25%.—E. A. Fuller, Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Dixon, Ia.—Robt. Siebke, manager of the Dixon Co-op. Grain Co., reports the arrival of a future grain man at his home on Dec. 14, weighing 8 pounds. Mother and son coming along fine.—A. T.

Vincent, Ia.—P. J. Hanley, 75 years of age, passed away Dec. 5. He operated an elevator here for about 15 years selling out to Geo. Schissell in 1912.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Sioux City, Ia.—J. S. Eales has become associated with E. A. Fields in the Fields Grain & Feed Co. For the present the firm is continuing under the old name. The firm of Eales-Prescott Grain Co. has been dissolved.

Marshalltown, Ia.—The office of the Kessler Grain Co., Inc., was entered by thieves, during the night of Dec. 1, who gained entrance by breaking a window glass, and altho they tore things up generally, nothing of value was missing.

Fenton, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new feed grinding mill, replacing the smaller old one. Two 40-h.p. motors are required to operate the new mill, and another 20-h.p. motor furnishes power to blow the feed into wagons.

Marcus, Ia.—L. F. Parker, of Cherokee, has been appointed receiver in the petition for dissolution of partnership of the Edmonds & Londergan Co., having headquarters at this point and grain, lumber and coal interests at Archer, Matlock and Edna, Ia., and at Steen, Minn. Mr. Edmonds was also interested in the bank at Marcus.

Early, Ia.—The Early Mill & Produce Co.'s plant, formerly owned by D. H. Nellis, was sold to the Early Farmers Elevator Co. Dec. 12 and immediate possession given. Wm. Jackson, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co., stated they now were in a position to do custom grinding and plan to handle salt, flour and a general line of feeds.—Art Torkelson.

Perry, Ia.—Fifty grain dealers, members of the Iowa Grain Dealers Ass'n, attended a district meeting here, at the Pattee Hotel, on the evening of Dec. 10. Following dinner, which was served at 7 p. m., a general discussion of matters pertaining to grain dealing was held. Commission men from Chicago, Des Moines and Ft. Dodge were present.

Laurens, Ia.—Ronald C. Booth, operating the R. C. Booth Grain Co. at this point, was married to Miss Wilma Poland, of Milford, Ia., at the latter place, on Dec. 21. Mr. Booth was at one time located at Cedar Rapids, and is well known to the "boys" in the trade there. May his journey on the sea of matrimony be a pleasant one! Ronald is a nephew of George E. Booth, partner in Lamson Bros. & Co., Chicago.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Grain Ass'n of South Dakota has decided to erect a 500,000-bu. elevator at this city, after considering several towns as possible sites. Federal aid will be used in the construction of the new storage unit, which will be fed by 25 associated elevators and is expected to be ready for operation at the opening of the 1931 harvest season. With the completion of this elevator the total storage capacity of Sioux City will be 3,500,000 bus.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Great Northern Railroad Co. on Dec. 12 completed negotiations for the purchase of the 1,000,000-bu. elevator property of the Flanley Grain Co. in this city. The Flanley Grain Co. will continue to operate the house for a time, at least, as the company has taken a 10-year lease on the elevator. Under the terms of the lease, the railroad has obligated itself to enlarge the present facilities of the elevator as the need arises, to the extent of treble the capacity.

Williams, Ia.—L. Campbell, second-man at the elevator of the Farmers Grain Co., now being operated under "Frank A. Cooley, Receiver," and managed by Bert Greenfield, was held up at the elevator office the night of Dec. 16 as he was preparing to close up the plant. The robbers got \$72, and left Campbell chained to a post in the basement with an auto tire chain passed twice around his body and the post, while they made their getaway. It took 15 minutes for his cries to summon aid and bring release.

Storm Lake, Ia.—Elevator men and feed dealers to the number of 45, within a radius of 30 to 40 miles from Storm Lake, attended a meeting here, at the Bradford Hotel, on Nov. 27, sponsored by the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n, of Des Moines. After the dinner hour, talks were given interspersed with musical numbers.

KANSAS

Redfield, Kan.—Earl Maker's feed mill burned recently.

Bucklin, Kan.—The Anderson Grain Co. recently installed a 10-h.p. enclosed motor.

Aulne, Kan.—The Stevens-Scott Grain Co. sustained slight windstorm damage on Nov. 29.

Abilene, Kan.—The elevator of W. H. Hawkins was slightly damaged by fire on Dec. 6.

Neodesha, Kan.—The Rea-Patterson Milling Co. sustained slight windstorm damage on Nov. 15.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Small electrical damage occurred in the plant of the William Kelly Milling Co. on Dec. 9.

Utica, Kan.—The K. B. R. Milling Co. has added to its equipment an 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale and a 2-h.p. motor.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The plant of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. was slightly damaged by fire reported as being of electrical origin.

Kirwin, Kan.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n is installing new Hyatt Roller Bearings and other repairs, purchased thru W. E. Hewett.

Parsons, Kan.—Milt Cook, who operates a feed store, will install an electric feed grinding mill and will grind and mix grains, as well as alfalfa.

Chetopa, Kan.—A complete feed unit is being installed here by the Karns Grain Products Co., of Oswego, and a full line of feeds will be manufactured.

Munden, Kan.—B. L. Light, who has operated the Munden Feed Co. for the past year, has recently installed a new grinder. This company manufactures all kinds of poultry feeds and carries other feed ingredients.

Densmore, Kan.—The elevator here owned and operated by J. F. Graham and G. J. Archer, burned about 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, Dec. 6; loss, \$10,000; partly insured. The fire started in the engine room. About 4,000 bus. of corn were destroyed. It is expected that the elevator will be rebuilt.

HAROLD-WALLIS GRAIN CO.

BOARD OF TRADE

Wichita, Kansas

J. R. HAROLD

W. W. WALLIS

Consignments and General Grain Dealers

Emporia, Kan.—The Trusler-Behymer Grain Co. opened for business here recently, Harold P. Trusler and Otho Behymer, former officials of the defunct Trusler Grain Co., composing the new firm, which expects to handle carlots of cash grain.

St. Francis, Kan.—Tom Gettle, who built the first bean elevator in northwestern Kansas, has been remodeling his building and adding another story and will install machinery for handling shelled corn. The new bin will hold about a carload. The new arrangement does not disturb the bean bins or cleaning machinery.

KENTUCKY

Mayfield, Ky.—Some tin sheeting and guttering was blown off the mill of the Mayfield Milling Co. on Nov. 29.

Marion, Ky.—The mill of the Marion Milling Co., Inc., that burned recently, as reported in the Nov. 12 Journals, will be rebuilt as quickly as possible.

Owensboro, Ky.—F. X. Murphy, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., has been appointed manager of the Rapiar Sugar Feed Co.'s plant here, which includes an elevator.

LOUISVILLE LETTER

Ed Scheer, of the Bingham Hewett Grain Co., has been ill at his home for two weeks, threatened with pneumonia.—A. W. W.

The Kentucky Public Elevator Co. reports that present grain storage in that plant is 530,000 bus. of wheat, 10,000 of corn and 53,000 of oats.—A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—Callahan & Sons, grain jobbers, have filed amended articles of incorporation increasing capital stock from \$100,000 to \$150,000.—A. W. W.

The Louisville brokerage office of Wakefield & Co. was recently closed on account of financial difficulties arising as a result of the closing of the National Bank of Kentucky.—A. W. W.

Electric Grain Elevator Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: R. Lee Callahan, Warren C. Callahan and Mark W. Brumleve, all officials of Callahan & Sons. This is an affiliated Callahan organization, for operation of the Callahan elevator.—A. W. W.

The Ballard & Ballard Co., which is erecting a new grain elevator, for use of its feed mills department, reports that the new plant is expected to be complete by Jan. 15. The company is planning to eventually erect a new feed mill adjoining the new elevator plant, which is about two blocks from the present flour and feed mills and elevators.—A. W. W.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE LETTER

William Rodgers, Baltimore representative of Knight & Co., grain merchants of New York and Chicago, is convalescing at his home here from a recent illness.—R. C. N.

WICHITA

"The Virgin Wheat Mecca"

long recognized as the leading market of the Southwest. Its facilities are the best and its Board of Trade members are well known for their fair dealing. If you are a country shipper, miller or exporter you cannot do better in any other market.

Deal With These Board of Trade Members

Blood Grain Co.

Mill Orders—Consignments

Ogren Grain Co.

Grain Merchants

Wichita Terminal Elevator Co.

Receivers, Shippers—Storage

Smith-McLinden Grain Co.

Wheat, Coarse Grains, Mill Feeds

Adair Grain Co.

Wheat, Corn, Oats, Kafir

Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp.

General Grain Business

James E. Bennett & Co.

Grain Futures, Stocks, Bonds, etc.

A. F. Baker Grain Co.

Corn, Kafir, Milo, Oats, Barley

The elevation charge on water-borne grain arriving at this city was reduced to 1 cent per bu., effective Dec. 9.

E. H. Beer, head of E. H. Beer & Co., Inc., grain receivers of this market, has been re-elected pres. of the Eleventh Ward Club.—R. C. N.

The 76th annual meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on Jan. 26, at which the annual report of the retiring president and board of directors will be submitted to the membership.—R. C. N.

After occupying premises which have for 50 years been used as a grain and feed warehouse, the Guilford Grain & Feed Co. removed its activities on Dec. 5 to a warehouse on the opposite side of the street, because the first-named property was sold for other purposes.—R. C. N.

Through evident carelessness tar paper left by workmen on the roof of the Port Covington Elvtr. of the Western Maryland Railway Co. became ignited on the night of Dec. 2 and the subsequent blaze brot out two fire boats and four fire engine companies, as the dust explosion at this plant on Aug. 20, in which six men lost their lives, was still fresh in the minds of the local fire department. Luckily, no damage was done to stored grain by the small fire in this last instance.—R. C. N.

At the regular monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, Dec. 8, the following nominating com'te was elected, whose duty it will be to select from the membership of the organization the names of five merchants representing different branches of trade, such nominees to constitute the regular ticket for directors to serve a three-year term beginning late in January: Blanchard Randall, Jr.; John J. Frederick, John W. Emory, George F. Dederer, and Charles J. Landers. Directors whose term will soon expire are A. Leslie Lewis, Wm. H. Hayward, Philip C. McIntyre, J. Murdoch Dennis and Joseph G. Reynolds.—R. C. N.

MICHIGAN

Nashville, Mich.—The Nashville Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n recently installed a new feed mixer.

Olivet, Mich.—G. M. Jewell has leased the Olivet grist mill and is now doing custom grinding.

Millett (Lansing p. o.), Mich.—J. T. Bird is installing a cold process molasses mixer in his elevator.

Battle Creek, Mich.—Earle Cole has succeeded Mr. Maxwell as superintendent of the Kellogg Co.'s mills.

Vermontville, Mich.—The Citizens Elvtr. has installed an electro-magnetic separator ahead of its attrition mill.

Omer, Mich.—The Omer Mill & Elvtr. Co. is installing a Papee Hammer Mill to be driven by a 25-h.p. motor.

Muir, Mich.—The Muir Elvtr. Co. has recently installed a Hanken Feed Mixer driven by a 3-h.p. fully-enclosed motor.

Marne, Mich.—George Hoot, a feed mill operator, took his own life by shooting himself, recently. He was 53 years of age.

Onsted, Mich.—Branch & Son have installed a 3-h.p. fully-enclosed self-ventilated motor to operate their new molasses pump.

Pottersville, Mich.—C. A. Crowell is installing an electro-magnetic separator ahead of his attrition mill to catch the stray iron in the feed.

Hamilton, Mich.—The Hamilton Farm Buro recently equipped its mill with a sweet feed system, the first to be installed in Allegan County.

Charlotte, Mich.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing an electro-magnetic separator ahead of its feed mill, to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard.

Cohoctah, Mich.—Floyd Lott is installing a new attrition mill, driven by a fully-enclosed 30-h.p. pipe-ventilated electric motor. Mill is equipped with built-in electro-magnetic separator to catch the iron in the feed.

Lansing, Mich.—Roscoe Carl, of the Cushman-Carl Co., recently sold his interest in the business to Mr. Cushman and the business is now being conducted under the name of the Cushman Elvtr. & Milling Co.

Brighton, Mich.—A. C. Stewart has equipped his new feed mill with an electro-magnetic separator to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard, also with a Bauer Hammer Mill driven by a direct connected 30-h.p. motor.

Port Hope, Mich.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. was held early in December, to consider the question of selling the elevator to the Bad Axe Grain Co., which was voted down.

Conklin, Mich.—The Peoples Milling Co., of Muskegon, which purchased the McMillan Flour Mill at this station about a year ago, has installed a 60-h.p. oil engine in a fire-resistive room adjoining the mill. Electric power will be discontinued.

Traverse City, Mich.—The Traverse City Co-op. Ass'n has recently installed a Papee Hammer Mill to be driven by a 30-h.p. electric motor. This mill will be equipped with an electromagnetic separator to prevent particles of iron from entering the mill.

Fowler, Mich.—Several fully-enclosed self-ventilated ball-bearing motors have been installed in the Marion Sturgis Elvtr. to operate auxiliary equipment to relieve the load on the 50-h.p. oil engine which is used to operate the new Jacobson Hammer Mill.

Reading, Mich.—Arthur J. Downing, of Coldwater, has bot the Reading Flour & Feed Mill from Warren Mitchell. The mill, which has been closed for the last six months, will be re-opened as soon as it has had a thoro overhauling. Electric power will be used exclusively.

Owosso, Mich.—The new feed mill unit of the Owosso Elvtr. & Coal Co., recently put into operation, includes several fully-enclosed self-ventilated ball-bearing motors to operate auxiliary equipment such as a 1-ton Burton Feed Mixer, Triumph Corn Sheller, elevator legs, etc.

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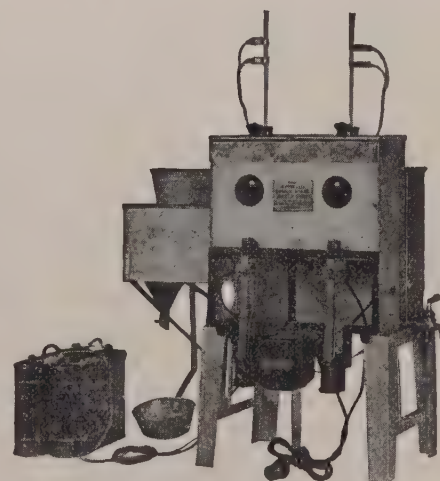
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heated by gas, electricity, or alcohol.

Mason, Mich.—The Bement Feed & Supply Co.'s plant, which was partially destroyed by fire caused by lightning, in September, has been rebuilt and again placed in operating condition. Approved copper cable lightning rods have been installed on the plant to eliminate further possibility from damage by lightning.

Lake Odessa—The Lake Odessa Co-op. Ass'n placed an order for an electro-magnetic separator to remove metal from feed before it passes to the grinder. Several years ago at this plant a red hot nail burned itself thru the side of a bag and dropped to the floor as the feed was being sacked during the grinding process.

Brighton, Mich.—A. C. Stewart & Son have installed a hammer mill with an electro-magnetic separator in a 40x21-foot extension to their flour and feed store. Both an outside and an inside feed shaft are provided, so that the grain may be fed from a truck or from inside the building, as convenient. Electricity is the operating power.

Marlette, Mich.—Thomas Wilson & Sons' new feed mill, mentioned in the Nov. 26 Journals, which is a Bauer Hammer type direct connected with a 60-h.p. motor, is equipped with a built-in electro-magnetic separator to protect the mill from tramp iron, as it was that that tramp iron was the cause of the fire that destroyed the elevator late in October.

Tecumseh, Mich.—The Tecumseh Supply Co. was bot at auction, on Nov. 29, by J. P. Mills, who bot the stock and fixtures, including the grist mill. The company, which was founded about 16 years ago, was formerly known as the Tecumseh Co-op. Ass'n. Four years ago it was re-organized and the name changed to the Tecumseh Supply Co. For two years it has been in the hands of a receiver, Mr. Mills acting in that capacity, and in the future Mr. Mills will operate the business under his own name.

MINNESOTA

Luverne, Minn.—The Mannigel-Rathjen Elvtr. has installed a new feed mill.

Ceylon, Minn.—A. C. Miller has installed a Blue Streak Hammer Mill at his elevator here.

Canton, Minn.—Bernard Itse's feed mill was damaged by fire, on Dec. 4, to the extent of \$1,000.

Mora, Minn.—The equipment of the New London Milling Co. has been improved by the addition of a Blue Streak Hammer Mill.

Westbrook, Minn.—Henry Johnson has leased his two elevators here to G. C. Satter, who has been manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Monterey for the last 20 years.

Winona, Minn.—C. M. Morse, pres. of the Western Grain & Coal Co., which operates an elevator here, died at his home, on Dec. 14. He is survived by his widow and one daughter.

Monterey, Minn.—Walter Benson has succeeded G. C. Satter as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, Mr. Satter having resigned after being manager for 20 years, to go into business for himself at Westbrook, where he has leased two elevators.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Louis N. Ritten, grain man of this city, suffered several broken ribs and had his chest crushed, on Dec. 4, when his car skidded on the icy pavement and ran off the road near Shakopee, Minn.

Memberships in the Chamber of Commerce were recently bot by S. G. Cronin, of the Rocky Mt. Grain & Com. Co., of Kansas City, and by Fred Pabst, pres. of the Pabst Corp., of Oconomowoc, Wis. Request has been made for the transfer of J. M. Quilty's membership to John F. Diefenbach.

The Minneapolis Grain Futures Assn' was formed Dec. 15 as an affiliated organization of the Chamber of Commerce by about 60 grain men who buy and sell grain futures contracts in the pit on the chamber's trading floor. H. J. Moreton is pres., C. T. Burns vice-pres. and W. C. Wheelock sec'y-treas.

The North Dakota-Montana Wheat Growers Ass'n elevator here was badly damaged by fire, on Dec. 16, 100,000 bus. of wheat being destroyed, valued at approximately \$75,000. The elevator was valued at \$65,000.

The E. F. Carlston Co. (successor of the W. P. Devereux Co.) recently opened a general feed department, including linseed meal and millfeed, under the management of A. E. Neass.

MISSOURI

St. Louis, Mo.—The membership of A. C. Bernet in the Merchants Exchange has been transferred.

Pattonsburg, Mo.—The Pattonsburg Grain & Produce Co. has installed a Blue Streak Hammer Mill.

Malta Bend, Mo.—The elevator of the Rea & Page Milling Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on Nov. 25.

Chillicothe, Mo.—The Farmers Produce & Grain Co. recently added a Blue Streak Hammer Mill to its equipment.

King City, Mo.—Claude Standlea has purchased the King City Hammer Mill from the General Feed Stores Co. and will operate it himself.

Windsor, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, located on the M. K. & T. R. R., together with a box car full of feed burned at 1 o'clock a. m., Dec. 3; partly insured. Defective electric light wiring was given as the cause.

Kansas City, Mo.—Nominees for offices of the Board of Trade for 1931 were posted, on Dec. 16, as follows: For pres., Frank A. Theis (present 1st vice-pres.) and Kenneth G. Irons; W. B. Lincoln, 2nd vice-pres., automatically becomes 1st vice-pres.; 2nd vice-pres., Frank B. Clay and J. S. Hart. Six directors are to be chosen from the following: Geo. Aylsworth, W. W. Fuller, R. W. Amerine, D. C. Bishop, H. C. Gamage, H. H. Hodgson, H. A. Merrill, E. E. Klecan, E. O. Bragg, Stanley Christopher, L. B. Stuart, O. A. Severance. The election will be held on Jan. 5.

MONTANA

Hinsdale, Mont.—Members of several farmers union locals in this county are discussing purchasing or building an elevator. The com'te in charge is headed by T. E. Kamrud.

Great Falls, Mont.—The Lake Grain Co., Inc., incorporated; capital stock, \$100,000; incorporators: H. B. Lake, C. D. Lake and H. E. Bechtold; to buy and sell agricultural products, particularly grains, to act as a grain commission merchant and to establish and operate elevators.

Lewistown, Mont.—W. J. Johnson, trustee for the bankrupt Judith Milling Co. and the Basin Elvtr. Co., has announced the purchase by C. R. McClave, pres. of the Montana Flour Mills Co., of the Lewistown property of the Judith Milling Co. for slightly in excess of the lien held by the Montana Flour Mills Co. on the property. Operation of the mill will not be resumed until next year. This transaction does not include the Judith Co.'s mill at Hobson nor the elevator properties of its subsidiary, the Basin Elvtr. Co., at Hobson, Raynesford, Geyser, Rossfork and Lewistown.

NEBRASKA

Dakota City, Neb.—We contemplate installing a feed grinder.—Guy Sides, Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Dorchester, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Livestock Co. has installed a Blue Streak Hammer Mill.

Bartley, Neb.—E. E. Smith & Sons have bot new elevator belt, cups and other repairs thru W. E. Hewett.

Omaha, Neb.—Fire of electrical origin slightly damaged the plant of the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. on Oct. 26.

Madison, Neb.—Both the feed grinding and the flour milling capacity of the Union Valley Roller Mills has been enlarged recently.

Pilger, Neb.—Lee Lorensen has completed his new feed grinding and mixing mill at this point and is now operating it. He installed an attrition mill.

Bradish, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. here has re-organized on the co-operative plan and changed the name to the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. Amended articles of incorporation have been adopted.

West Point, Neb.—We have bot the feed mill of Elmer Nelson. It has been improved by overhauling, building of additional bins and building of a warehouse, and is now being operated as Norco Feed Mill.—Norfolk Cereal Mills.

Pender, Neb.—The elevator of the Heyne Lbr. Co. is gleaming under a new coat of paint. The company believes in advertising, as is manifested by plans to paint a huge sign, bearing the firm name, on the side of the structure.

Hollinger, Neb.—The Zeba-Newton Elvtr. is installing some new equipment, spouting etc., and the W. H. Zieme Elvtr. is adding a new distributor, spouting and other repairs, both companies purchasing their equipment thru W. E. Hewett.

Odell, Neb.—Matt Hohmann is establishing a feed mill here, which he expects to have in operation by the first of the year. The mill will be equipped to handle all kinds of roughage, such as alfalfa, ear corn, fodder, etc., and will include a molasses mixing system.

Rockville, Neb.—The T. B. Hord Grain Co.'s elevator here was sold at auction on Dec. 12 to E. G. Taylor and will hereafter be operated under the firm name of E. G. Taylor Grain Co. (the headquarters of this company are at Loup City, Neb.) There are two elevators at Rockville, both of which are now operated by the E. G. Taylor Grain Co.—X.

Crete, Neb.—The Crete Mills, which have the distinction of being the oldest in Nebraska, have a new feed mill under construction. A warehouse and an up-to-date office building have recently been completed. The plant consists of a 1,250-barrel flour mill, a 2,500-bu. corn mill and a feed mill that manufactures 20 cars of stock and poultry feeds daily. A. L. Johnson, pres., has been with the company for 47 years.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Recent sales of memberships in the Grain & Flour Exchange are reported at about \$1,000, the demand to memberships having increased since the re-organization of the Curb Exchange, which is a part of the Grain Exchange.

NEW MEXICO

Raton, N. M.—The Raton Mill & Elvtr. Co. since Dec. 8 has been operating 18 hours a day. The volume of business had increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to use two shifts of men, instead of one, as formerly.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—The annual midwinter convention of the Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held in this city, at the Hotel Buffalo, Jan. 15 and 16.

New York, N. Y.—Joseph M. Nugent, formerly with Knight & Co., grain brokerage firm, and W. H. Quain have formed a partnership under the name of J. M. Nugent & Co., to engage in a general brokerage grain business, with offices in the Produce Exchange Bldg. Both partners are members of the Produce Exchange, Mr. Nugent having been a member for many years.

—WHEAT and CORN—
For "Peak of Service"
CONSIGN TO
ROCKY MOUNTAIN GRAIN and COM. CO.
Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Friendship, N. Y.—The Friendship Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has installed a Jay Bee Hammer Mill with 25-h.p. motor. Mill is equipped with a built-in electro-magnetic separator.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Melbourne C. Burns, pres. of the Traders Feed & Grain Co., and one of the leading grain and feed merchants in this market, was elected pres. of the Transportation Club of Buffalo at the annual meeting of the board of managers, succeeding Floyd O. Dutcher.—E. M. H.

Oswego, N. Y.—It is reported that plans have been completed for the construction of a 2,000,000-bu. elevator here, on the Grampus Bay site, owned by the N. Y., Ont. & Western Ry. Co. work to start in January and the elevator to be finished in time for the 1931 wheat crop. Plans call for tripling the capacity of the elevator and for the construction of a large flour mill within three years after the initial 2,000,000-bu. unit is completed.

NORTH DAKOTA

Grand Forks, N. D.—The G. E. Yonkers Elvtr., at Van Hook, N. D., is a new member of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Devils Lake, N. D.—Harold Serumgard, son of the late Ole Serumgard, has been elected manager of the Farmers Grain Co., here, succeeding his father.

McGregor, N. D.—The McGregor Farmers Elvtr. burned Dec. 13; loss, about \$12,000. Approximately 10,000 bus. of grain was burned.

Buffalo Springs, N. D.—The Farmers Union has purchased the Aetna Grain Co.'s elevator at Buffalo Springs.—Rippe Grain Co. (Bowman, N. D.)

Rolla, N. D.—Henry Kane, former manager of the Gronna elevator, has succeeded Frank Fitzharris as manager of the Great Western Elvtr. at this point.

Cando, N. D.—Fire, starting in the office of the Cando Mill & Elvtr. Co., during the night of Nov. 21, was discovered and put out before much damage was done. The damage was estimated at about \$2,000. It was that that mice gnawing on matches caused the fire.

OHIO

Williamsport, O.—C. K. Hunsicker recently added a Sidney Corn Sheller to his equipment.

Amlin, O.—Fred Kile & Son, of Kileville, bot the elevator here of Fred Latham.—H. Hall (Unionville Center).

Fostoria, O.—The Rice Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, 250 shares of no par value; incorporators: A. T. Ward, S. L. Rice and E. H. Luhning.

Cuyahoga Falls, O.—Steigner Milling & Supply Co., incorporated; 250 shares, no par value; incorporators: C. H. Steigner, G. H. Doolittle, S. W. Steigner.

Norwalk, O.—A meeting of elevator managers and directors was held at the Community Room in the Telephone Bldg. on Dec. 9. Wm. C. Horn, manager of the Castalia Elvtr., spoke on the credit problem.

Lindsey, O.—The Lindsey Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new truck dump, purchased from the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Uniopolis, O.—Union Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$15,000; incorporators: F. E. Naus, C. M. Grover, J. C. Harrod.

Richwood, O.—The Richwood Farmers Exchange has gone into the hands of a receiver. Dallas Sullivan, manager, was defeated for state senator at the recent election.—R. W. Lenox.

OKLAHOMA

Wynnewood, Okla.—J. W. Kemp has installed a Blue Streak Hammer Mill in his elevator.

El Reno, Okla.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently completed the installation of a new sweet feed system.

Muskogee, Okla.—The Muskogee Mill & Elvtr. Co. recently installed machinery for cleaning seed corn.

Keyes, Okla.—The elevator plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on Nov. 19.

Kildare, Okla.—The old Kildare elevator owned by the John Dean Estate, and which has not been operated for more than a year, burned at midnight Dec. 3.

Muskogee, Okla.—We have just completed the installation of an up-to-date seed corn plant, to be operated in connection with our mill.—Muskogee Mill & Elvtr. Co.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Washtucna, Wash.—F. S. Crofford, proprietor of the feed mill here, has recently electrified his plant.

Oregon City, Ore.—Dairymen and poultrymen of this section are discussing plans for the establishment of a co-operative plant for making dairy and poultry feeds.

Turner, Ore.—The Turner Feed & Grain Co.'s mill and warehouse burned on the morning of Dec. 13; loss, \$50,000. The Oregon Grain Co., of Portland, was the owner of the mill.

Spokane, Wash.—Carl Baumgarner is now in charge of the local office of Kerr, Gifford & Co., succeeding Douglas McLaren, who has charge of the new office opened in Vancouver, B. C., this month.

Sequim, Wash.—The Peninsula Feed Mills, Inc., E. E. Jungbluth pres., made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors, early this month, with assets amounting to \$8,000 (mostly outstanding accounts) and liabilities more than \$20,000.

Arco, Ida.—The Arco Alfalfa Mill Co. opened its enlarged plant early in December. New machinery has been installed permitting grinding of a finer meal, to be used for poultry feed. The mill expects to operate the greater part of the winter.

Seattle, Wash.—Roger Pinneo, manager of the Merchants Exchange, resigned his position on Dec. 13, to become northwest manager of the Quaker Lines, with headquarters in this city. He has been a valuable man to the exchange in his managerial capacity and will be greatly missed.

Mansfield, Wash.—The Waterville Union Grain Co. recently purchased a milling plant here and is operating it to capacity.

Sumner, Wash.—The Hi-Figg Feed Co. has completed enlarging its warehouse here for the third time. The present increase covers 460 square feet of space.

Chehalis, Wash.—Carl Simila, manager of the local branch of the Kenworthy Grain Co., whose headquarters and also an elevator are located at Tacoma, just as he was closing up the day's business one Saturday late in November, was held up by a masked bandit and relieved of the day's cash, amounting to \$133, at the point of a gun.

Independence, Ore.—The Independence Feed & Seed Co.'s feed mill and seed warehouse here burned at 1:30 a. m., Dec. 4; owner, L. Hershberg. In addition to wheat and other grains owned by farmers in the vicinity, large quantities of feed and seed owned by the company were destroyed; partly insured. The mill was one of the oldest in the Willamette Valley.

PENNSYLVANIA

Honesdale, Pa.—The Honesdale Milling Co. was sold at auction, on Dec. 1, to Robert M. Mathews. The feed mill sold for \$4,500, the storehouse for \$750 and the storeroom along the D. & H. tracks for \$550. Business will be resumed, early in January, under the name of the Honesdale Flour & Feed Co., Inc., the incorporators being Mr. Mathews, A. G. Rutherford and R. G. Phillips.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The dues of the Commercial Exchange were fixed at \$65, for the coming year, a reduction of \$10, at the regular monthly meeting of the board of directors held on Dec. 11.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Sorum, S. D.—Gudman Aukland has purchased a new feed mill.

Greenway, S. D.—The Lutz, Perman & Co. Elvtr. burned Nov. 28; loss, several thousand dollars.

Belle Fourche, S. D.—The Tri-State Milling Co. expects to be manufacturing cubed feeds for sheep in a short time.

Jefferson, S. D.—Burglars broke into the Thos. Collins Elvtr. here recently, but nothing was taken, according to reports.—Art Torkelson.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of South Dakota, which has been in existence for many years, has applied for and been granted a state charter as a corporation not for profit and without capital stock.

Lake Andes, S. D.—The Lake Andes Farmers Co-op. Co. recently completed its new iron-clad 25,000-bu. elevator replacing the one that burned last July. It is an up-to-date house, operated by electric power, and has an elevating speed of 3,000 bus. per hour.

Canton, S. D.—For the first time in over 40 years Canton is without an official weighmaster, as that office has been discontinued for lack of business. In the "old days" during the threshing season the line of wagons waiting to be weighed was so long that the office was often kept open until midnight. Of recent years farmers have been giving more attention to stock feeding and grain shipments have dwindled.—A. T.

SOUTHEAST

Johnston, S. C.—The Johnston Feed Mill is a new plant recently opened here, making Graham flour and corn meal as sidelines.

Sago, West Va.—The grist mill known as the Ours Mill, on the Buckhannon River about a mile above this place, owned and operated by Arthur Gross, burned, on Nov. 20; loss, \$3,000. The mill, which was operated by waterpower, was said to be one of the best in the state. It was rebuilt and improved in 1900.

TENNESSEE

Dresden, Tenn.—W. T. Killebrew has bot the Dresden Mill & Feed Co. from Oscar Bobbitt.

Winchester, Tenn.—On Dec. 5 windstorm blew some sheets of tin off the grain warehouse of the Winchester Milling Co.

Sparta, Tenn.—Dewey Bradley has purchased the interest in the Sparta Mill Co. formerly held by S. C. Dodson, largest stockholder and general manager. Mr. Bradley took over his duties as manager on Dec. 1.

Clarksville, Tenn.—Igleheart Bros., Inc., of Evansville, Ind., have bot the Dunlop Milling Co.'s plant here, which consists of a 1,200-barrel flour mill and a feed plant. The new owners are expected to take control of the plant and put it in full operation early in the new year. E. E. Laurent, pres. of the Dunlop Co. for a number of years, will act as manager for the new owners.

TEXAS

Dalhart, Tex.—The Dalhart Grain Co. has improved its equipment by the addition of a Blue Streak Hammer Mill.

Falfurrias, Tex.—Plans are said to be under way for the establishment of an oil mill and feed mixing plant here.

New Braunfels, Tex.—Bids on the Landa Industries, Inc., were to be considered on Dec. 15. This company filed a petition in bankruptcy last February. The plant includes grain elevators, mixed feed plant, corn shelling plant, cottonseed oil mill and flour mill.

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SHIPPER & JOBBER

GRAIN — HAY — FEED

PHONE ANTHONY 6227 FT. WAYNE, IND.

Longview, Tex.—A second story is just being completed to the F. T. Rea Feed Mill.

Clifton, Tex.—The Bosque Mill & Elevator Co., an old established company, has been incorporated; capital stock, \$40,000.

Levelland, Tex.—Major H. Rodgers, who has been operating a large feed mill here in connection with his produce business for several years, has recently installed a larger unit, almost doubling the capacity of the mill, capable of grinding 75 tons in a 10-hour day. Maj. Rodgers also operates a corn mill.

San Juan, Tex.—The feed mill and elevator here that burned recently was owned solely by myself and operated as the San Juan Mill; no one else had any interest in it. There is no other grain shipper here. The future is undecided; the value of the plant was over \$35,000, with only \$15,000 insurance.—Glen L. Bruner.

UTAH

Salt Lake City, Utah.—The damage caused by the fire [reported in the last number of the Journals] which broke out in our warehouse which is under construction, did not prove to be as serious as was indicated in the first reports. The building was covered by insurance, so the only actual loss we will experience will be the delay in the completion of the building. We figure on about a month's delay. The cost of the materials lost in the fire is estimated at about \$15,000. Our new warehouse is equipped with grain elevators, with a capacity of about 75 carloads. The warehouse is designed and equipped to mix all of the feed for the poultry thruout our organization. We expect that the plant will be completed about March 1, 1931.—Utah Poultry Producers Co-op. Ass'n, Clyde C. Edmonds, sec'y and gen'l mgr.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee, Wis.—New members of the Chamber of Commerce are Leroy F. Richter, with James E. Bennett & Co., Lawrence A. Husak and Sherburn M. Becker.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The grain men of Milwaukee have decided to do their part in helping the jobless situation which appears to be as bad in Milwaukee as in other large cities of the country. The usual New Year's jubilee party will be eliminated this year and all the money raised for this big annual party will be used to furnish supplies for about 100 poor families. The com'te in charge of the affair, as named by Pres. A. L. Flanagan, includes William Young, Jr., chairman, A. E. Bush, G. W. Kruse, F. J. Phelan, J. W. Jouno and Sec'y Harry A. Plumb. The distribution will be made thru the nurses of the tuberculosis division of the city health department.—C. O. S.

From 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 acres of oats are grown annually, from fall seeding, in the south.

Grain Carriers

Following the usual custom of rotation, the I. C. C. has elected a new chairman for the ensuing year, and the new head of this department for 1931 will be Ezra Brainerd, Jr. His home is in Muskogee, Okla.

In not a single week this year have carloadings reached the million mark, the nearest approach being 996,093 during the week ending June 14. There were 28 weeks last year in which loadings were in excess of a million, and in 1928, there were 24.

The N. P. Ry. Co., in a case in November, contended successfully that they have the privilege of permitting breaking of seals by consignee or person to be notified on an order bill, without consent of shipper, for purposes of inspection, and are not responsible for what shipper may believe to be damage to him resulting from such breaking of seals and opening of car.

Amendment of the Interstate Commerce Act to require freight forwarding companies to file with the I. C. Commission, "and strictly observe" schedules of rates and charges, and to provide penalties for violations of such schedules as well as for granting concessions or rebates, was recommended by the Commission in its 44th annual report to Congress on Dec. 4.

The Mississippi Valley Barge Line Company, operating between New Orleans and Jopka, Ill., has sent to shippers a schedule of rates on all classes of freight between Chicago and New Orleans via C. & E. I. railway and barge line. The schedule indicates savings by rail-barge line over all rail routes between Chicago and New Orleans ranging from 6½¢ to 38¢ per hundredweight on all classes of domestic freight.

New Complaints

24066. Cargill Elevator Co., Minn., v. The Camas Prairie Railroad Co. et al. Unjust and unreasonable rates on carload shipments of wheat from points in Idaho, Minn., N. Dak. and Mich. on the one hand to points in Mich. on the other. Asks for cease and desist order, the establishment of just and reasonable rates and reparation.

24082. Cargill Commission Co. Minneapolis, v. Great Northern Ry. Unreasonable, unlawful, unjustly discriminatory rates on wheat, from Tokio, N. Dak., to Minneapolis, to the extent they exceed the rates to Duluth and unduly preferential of dealers at Duluth. Ask for cease and desist, order, the establishment of reasonable and just rates and reparation.

24088. Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., Kansas City, v. The A. T. & S. F. Ry. Unjust and unreasonable rates on shipments of sweet clover seed between points in New Mex., Kans., Mo., Okla., Colo., Nebr., So. Dak., No. Dak. and Minn., on the one hand and points in the States of Kans., Mo., Ill., Iowa and Minn. on the other. Ask for cease and desist order, the establishment of just and reasonable rates and reparation.

24094. O. M. Scott & Sons, Marysville, O., v. Pennsylvania et al. Ratings and charges, in violation first three sections, soya beans, Broadkill and other Delaware points to Marysville, O., as compared with rates on grain and grain products. Asks rates and reparation.

I. C. C. Decisions

In 23599, Rea-Patterson Milling Co. v. Missouri Pacific. Rates charged on grain, in carloads, from points in Kansas to destinations in Arkansas found inapplicable. Reparation was awarded.

In 23594, Paris Flouring Co. v. Bangor & Aroostook et al. Examiner Markley proposed dismissal. Rates, cottonseed meal, Montgomery, Ala., Little Rock, Ark., and Louisville, Ky., to North Bangor, Me., not shown to have been unreasonable.

In 23585, Case Commission Co. v. C. & O. et al. Examiner Dunn recommends reparation of \$218.82 on finding rate, cottonseed meal, Kershaw, S. C., to Charleston, W. Va., unreasonable to extent it exceeded \$5.15 a net ton. He says the Commission should limit its findings to the past.

In 23505, Wertz Seed Co. v. B. & O. et al. Examiner Peterson says combination rate, 77 cents, wild mustard seed, carload, Sioux City, Ia., to Philadelphia, was applicable, but unreasonable, to the extent that the factor from Chicago, 54.5 cents, to Philadelphia, exceeded or may exceed 28.5 cents. Reparation proposed.

In 20879, Fredonia Linseed Oil Works Co. vs. Abilene & Southern et al., the complaint was dismissed. Rates on flaxseed, from points in Minn., Iowa, Mo., Kans., Okla., Neb., Colo., So. Dak., Mont., and Wyo., to Fredonia, Kan., there crushed in transit and shipped beyond as linseed cake or meal, to many states, found not unreasonable. Complainant was not shown to have been damaged by alleged undue prejudice. Rates, flaxseed, from points in Missouri to Fredonia, found not unreasonable. Rates, shipments of linseed cake and meal, Fredonia to various destinations found not unreasonable.

In 22646, and related cases.—Nutrena Feed Mills, Inc., v. Mo. Pac., rates charged on alfalfa meal shipped from Avondale and Ordway, Colo., to Kansas City, Mo.—Kans., there converted into animal feed and forwarded as a carload to Arma, Kans., were found inapplicable. Applicable rate determined and reparation awarded. Rates charged on kaffir corn, in carloads, from origins in Kans. to Kansas City, there stored and sacked and forwarded to destinations in Missouri found applicable. Complaint dismissed. Rates on shipments of alfalfa meal from origins in Colorado and Kansas to Kansas City, there converted into animal feed and forwarded to interstate destinations on the C. B. & Q. found not unreasonable or unduly prejudicial. Complaint dismissed.

In 16000, Port Arthur Chamber of Commerce & Shipping v. Aberdeen & Rockfish Railroad Co. Rates to Port Arthur, Tex., on grain and grain products for export from Mo., Kans., Neb., Okla., Colo., Wyo., and New Mex. on cotton for export or coastwise movement from Arkansas, Louisiana, Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, New Mexico, and

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to the extent indicated, from Texas, and the failure or refusal to defendants to maintain certain concentration privileges in connection therewith; and on lumber for export or coastwise movement, to the extent indicated, from Texas and Louisiana, found unduly prejudicial. Rates assailed on a number of other commodities in export, import, or coastwise movement from or to points in Texas and from California, on the one hand, to or from Port Arthur, on the other, also found unduly prejudicial. Undue prejudice ordered removed, except with respect to grain and grain products.

The Commission, in I. and S. 3504, out-of-line and back-haul charges on bran or middlings from Buffalo, to Toledo, condemned, as not justified, the proposal of the Wabash and Nickel Plate to reduce a transit rate from Buffalo to Toledo from 8.5 to 7.5 cents a hundred pounds. In substance, the contention in behalf of the reduced rate was that Buffalo had feed products which it could send to the Toledo producers of commercial feeds when Toledo's supply of such feed products could not be obtained from the customary stream of such products from the west toward the east. A witness for the Wabash testified, according to the report, that neither the 8.5 nor the proposed 7.5 cent rate was remunerative in and of itself, but that when considered as proportional rates on outbound movements they were reasonable. The report pointed out that the carriers in central territory had a back-haul scale limited to 250 miles, but that the rate proposed in the suspended schedule would be equal only to the back-haul rate for distance between 125 and 175 miles, while the distances from Buffalo to Toledo would be 299 and 302 miles over the proposing railroads.

Hearing on Order. Notify Clause in B/L

A hearing was conducted by the Central Freight Ass'n on Dec. 16 on a proposal to change the wording of item 15 of C. F. A., lines tariff 130-T, the suggestion being made that it be changed to read as follows:

Grain, Grain Products, and Grain By-Products Consigned to Order—The issuance of bills of lading for freight in carloads consigned to order at one point with parties to be notified located at another point will be permitted on export traffic; also on grain (including flax seed), grain products and grain by-products as defined in note 20, pages 33 to 35 inc., dried beet pulp and hay for export. It developed at this hearing that the change was proposed because the I. C. C. had said that the rule, as now carried in the tariffs, was not clear. Chairman Morris advised those present that what was wanted was to give the shippers what they desired and to satisfy the Commission, and after considerable discussion, wording satisfactory to all was evolved. This wording is to make clear that bills may be issued permitting notification at a point other than destination on domestic shipments of grain, grain products and grain by-products.

Among the grain shippers representatives present were H. L. Goemann, representing Grain and Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n; R. M. Field, representing the Am. Feed Mfr's Ass'n; J. E. Brown, representing the Chicago Board of Trade; J. S. Bowles, representing Milwaukee; W. E. Maloney, representing Buffalo; C. W. Pletcher, representing the Ohio Farm Bureau; R. V. Craig, representing the Allied Mills; F. J. Wade, representing the Corn Products Ref. Co.; C. R. Purcell, representing the Quaker Oats Co.; S. F. Meyers, representing the Arcady Farms Milling Co.; Jas. Kaufman, repre-

sented the Stratton Grain Co.; J. D. Mumert, representing J. W. Eshelman & Sons; D. F. McDonald, representing Washburn Crosby Co., and G. E. Breault, representing the Larowe Mill Co.

Tariff Suspended

In I. and S. 3553, the Commission suspended from December 15, until July 15, schedules in the following tariffs: Supp. 55 to C. B. & Q., I. C. C. 17132; supp. 106 to C. M. St. P. and Pac., I. C. C. B-5058, and supp. 3 to C. R. I. & P. tariff, I. C. C. C-11970. The suspended schedules propose to increase the rates on tankage from 8 to 10 cents a 100 pounds, and the carload minimum weight from 30,000 to 60,000 pounds, between Davenport, Ia., Rock Island and Moline, Ill., and other Miss. River Crossings in Iowa and Ill. including points basing thereon, on the one hand, and Chicago, Milwaukee, and Peoria, on the other hand.

Production Declined Despite Increased Acreage

Apropos of the effort of the Farm Board to curtail production it is significant that 1930 plantings were greater than either of the two preceding years. But in spite of the greater acreage under the plow crop production declined in the two years about 17 per cent and farm produce prices collapsed. The Farm Board nevertheless goes ahead accumulating wheat in anticipation of a real crop failure that will enable it to get out from under about 110,000,000 bushels without a loss.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

The normal wheat requirements of this country, for food, feed and seed, amount to about 650,000,000 bu.

John A. Simpson, pres. National Farmers Union, in a recent broadcast accused the Farm Board of selling 3,500,000 bu. of wheat short, on Nov. 22 to depress the market.

MODERN GRAIN ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTION

as exemplified by Galveston's new 6,000,000 bus. export elevator is showing a marked preference for RANDOLPH DIRECT HEAT GRAIN DRYING EQUIPMENT.



Owners: Galveston Wharf Company.
Designers and Engineers: Horner & Wyatt, Kansas City, Mo.
Builders: Jones-Hettelsater Constn. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Equipped with three 1,000-bus. Randolph Driers using oil burners and having a daily capacity of 75,000 to 100,000 bushels.

This Is the World's Largest
Grain Drying Plant
WITHOUT A BOILER

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY

TOLEDO, OHIO — U. S. A.

Field Seeds

Seed Trade Notes

Minneapolis, Minn.—The annual state seed show of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association will be held at University Farm, Jan. 19 to 23.

Imports of alsike clover seed for the 5 months ending Nov. 30, 1930, only amounted to 31,500 pounds compared with 1,714,600 for the same period last year and 415,300 two years ago. The threatened increase in the tariff is held responsible for last year's heavy importations.

Austin, Tex.—The State Seed and Plant Board, in session, Dec. 9, considered applications for inspections for production of certified cotton seed for 1931 and proposed possible minor amendments on grain sorghum and small grain seed regulations. No decisions were made.

Cherokee, Ia.—January 7 and 8 have been set as the dates for the first Cherokee county grain show in 10 years, according to announcement made by Fred N. Rupp, president of the Corn and Small Grain Growers' Ass'n. It will be held in connection with the poultry show in the basement of the armory.

Treating seed corn with mercuric dusts resulted in an average increased yield of 3.3 bushels per acre the past year in tests conducted on Iowa farms under the direction of R. H. Porter, extension plant pathologist at Iowa State College. The average yield of the untreated seed was 53.3 bushels per acre while the yield from the treated seed was 56.9 bushels per acre.

Yankton, S. D.—Settlement has been reached in the case brought against the Gurney Seed and Nursery Co. by Rachel M. Crist, a stockholder, in which she alleged insolvency and asked for the appointment of a receiver. Terms of settlement were not announced. The case was only a "small matter, involving a few shares of stock in the company," Pres. Gurney said, "and a settlement to the satisfaction of both parties has been reached."

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Hardeman-King Co., field seed merchants.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Warren-Teed Seed Co., field seeds.

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

Roseau, Minn.—Sale of grass seed, an industry proving more profitable to Roseau county farmers each year, has brought them \$110,000 this fall. Twenty-six carloads, or approximately 1,110,000 pounds of alsike, red clover, sweet clover, timothy and some alfalfa, already have been shipped. The seed, of exceptional quality this year, is commanding top prices, the average being 10 cents a pound.

The Feeder Finance Corporation, subsidiary of the Federal Farm Board, with headquarters at Chicago, has over \$5,000,000 available for loans to feeders who are unable to obtain local credit. The sharks will probably beat them to it.

Seed Trade Marks

Whitney-Eckstein Seed Co., Buffalo, N. Y., filed ser. No. 305,429, the word "Phoenix" for clover seeds, grass seeds, and seed grains and mixtures thereof.

Seed Analysts to Meet in Cleveland

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Association of Official Seed Analysts of North America will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, in the Main building of the Western Reserve University, on Dec. 31, Jan. 1 and 2. The program is as follows:

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 31

Roll call; report of the Secretary-Treasurer; report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution, A. C. Wilson; report of the Committee on Program for State Seed Testing Services, F. S. Holmes; presentation of new business.

Address of the President, A. L. Stone. This is a special order of business for 11:30 a. m.

Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 31

Report of the Research Committee, W. O. Whitcomb.

(a) Report of the Referee (Lantern), W. O. Whitcomb.

(b) Report of the Monthly Referee Work, C. M. Bass.

Report of the Legislation Committee, C. P. Bull.

Report of the Co-operative Service Committee, Anna M. Lute.

(a) Report of the Bibliographer, M. T. Munn.

Report of the Public Service Committee, R. L. Hammond.

(a) Special Fields of Interest of Our Laboratories, C. A. Stevens.

Thursday Morning, Jan. 1

Symposium: Variations Among Purity Analyses and Germination Tests, and Tolerances.

The Fact and Causes of Variations and the Necessity for Tolerances in Seed Testing, Edgar Brown.

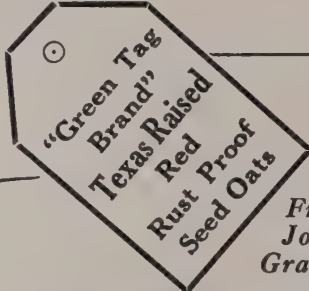
Indiana Won First and Second on Corn

The new world corn king is Herbert C. Watson, 30 year old Indiana farmer, whose 10 ears of yellow dent corn led a list of winners from Iowa and Missouri east to Maryland, in the International Hay and Grain Show recently held in Chicago. A graduate of Purdue university, Watson grew 45 acres of corn on a farm of 152 acres near Tipton. He previously has been victor in Indiana by obtaining a yield of 102.7 bushels of corn from an acre.

Indiana also won the reserve championship corn laurels with the naming of Lowell Moffitt's ten ears as second best in the show. Moffitt lives at Arlington. Both Watson and Moffitt entered the old "show type" corn in competition with the newer "utility type" being popularized in Illinois and Iowa. Indiana has produced 9 of the 13 corn kings.



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St. Louis, Missouri

New Officers for Colorado Seedmen

At the ninth annual meeting of the Colorado Seedmen's Association, held at Pueblo, on Nov. 29, 1930, the following officers were elected: Pres., W. P. Stubbs, The Barteldes Seed Co., Denver; V. P., D. V. Burrell, The D. V. Burrell Seed Co., Rocky Ford; Sec.-Treas., Chas. I. Simpson, Simpson Seed and Floral Co. Denver.

Seed Trade Rules Revised

Due to the desire upon the part of the Federal Trade Commission to more clearly define unfair practices, the trade rules previously approved for many lines of industry, have recently been reconsidered. Along with the others, the rules approved for the seed trade, were gone into and the only change in the rules was alteration of rule 1 to make it read "any misrepresentation in the sale or offer of sale of field and grass seed with the effect and intent of misleading, deceiving or defrauding purchasers as to the quality, quantity, place of production or variety of such seeds, is an unfair trade practice."

There was only a very slight change involved, consisting of the substitution of the word "and" for "or" between the words "effect" and "intent."

Redwing Flax

Redwing flax, a new high-yielding, wilt-resistant variety developed by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, is now ready for general distribution. During the past season, 37 certified seed growers of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association grew seed plots from seed supplied by the experiment station. Not all of these have been heard from as yet, but it is believed that at least 2,000 bushels of seed will be available in the state for 1931 planting.

According to A. C. Arny, experiment agronomist, Redwing flax has made its best showing in central and southern Minnesota. It has also performed well in the Red River Valley, though not quite so well as Bison. Redwing is described as being slightly higher yielding than Buda and matures 3 or 4 days earlier. It is resistant to wilt, but moderately susceptible to rust.

Redwing was developed at University Farm in 1916 from seed obtained in 1904 from the U. S. D. A. It can be distinguished from other varieties grown in the state by its characteristic light blue flowers. To date, no Redwing has been produced outside of the experiment station, except by certified seed growers.

Fruit Industries, Inc., of California, selling grape juice to be made into wine, and aided by \$4,000,000 from the Federal Farm Board, is to be protected from the competition of the California Vineyard Co., in the same business. The government has procured the indictment of 9 officials of the competing company for conspiracy to violate the prohibition law thru the sale of grape juice.

Toledo Seed Prices

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures for clover and alsike for week ending Dec. 20:

Clover:	High	Low	Close	Yr. ago
Prime clover, old.....	\$14.50	\$14.50	\$14.50	\$11.10
Prime clover, new.....	15.00	15.00	15.00	11.10
Prime choice cash, new	15.35	15.35	15.35	.....
Prime choice cash, old	14.80	14.80	14.80	.....
December	15.00	15.00	15.00	11.50
February	15.35	15.35	15.35	11.35
March	15.50	15.50	15.50	11.50
Alsike:				
Cash	13.75	13.75	13.75	10.75
December	13.75	13.75	13.75	10.75
March	14.25	14.25	14.25	11.00

Wisconsin Dealers Elect New Officers

Kenneth Salzer of the Salzer Seed Company, La Crosse, was elected president of the Wisconsin Seed Dealers association at the annual meeting held at the Milwaukee Athletic Club on Dec. 9. T. H. Cochrane of the T. H. Cochrane Co., Portage, was re-elected v. p. and G. H. Hunkel, of the G. H. Hunkel Company, Milwaukee, was named sec'y-treas. Directors elected were William Knauf of Chilton, Henry Michels of Fond du Lac, and Max Teweles of Milwaukee. F. W. Kellogg of the Kellogg Seed Company, Milwaukee, William Knauf, and Mr. Salzer were named members of the seed council of the association for the ensuing year.

"King Corn's" Adherents Win Money and Prizes

Corn growers from all the corn-producing states and approximately 200 entries of what the judges termed "the finest corn ever shown" were entered in the National Annual Corn Show which just closed in Hannibal, Mo., with the judging of R. L. Rakes, Waverly, Ill., as "Grand Champion Corn King of the United States." Mr. Rakes exhibited the prize winning bushel of corn, and in addition to his trophy and ribbons is \$150 richer for his golden ears. The winning bushel was auctioned off at the close of the show and brought \$250.

Premium for the best ten ears shown was won by Ed. Lux of Shelbyville, Ill., and W. E. Mills of Sherman, Ill., took home the premium for the best single ear. Prof. C. A. Helm of the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri was judge of the exhibits, finding them to be at least 41 per cent better than ever before.

The National Corn Show is an annual affair which is held to encourage the growing of better and more corn per acre, sponsored by the professional men of Hannibal and Marion County, Mo. This year it drew more entries than ever before, including some from states not commonly engaged in corn production.

Altho this year's 2,094,000,000 bus. corn crop is 19.8 per cent below that of 1929, corn is still the country's major grain crop. All but about 15 per cent of the crop is fed on farms and more than a third of the corn shipped to the big grain markets is converted into corn starches, syrups, oils, sugar and gluten feed by manufacturers, comprising a billion dollar industry centering around corn and its products.

Columbia, Mo.—A new bean harvester-thresher combine which is expected to save thousands of dollars for farmers has been invented by Prof. J. C. Wooley of the Missouri College of Agriculture.

Imports and Exports of Seeds

Imports and exports of seeds for Oct. compared with Oct., 1929, and the ten months ending Oct., are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in lbs., as follows:

	IMPORTS		10 mos. ending Oct.	
	October 1930	October 1929	1930	1929
Alfalfa	7,500	3,600	326,673	837,273
Red clover.....	.....	.....	1,743,581	6,012,934
Alsike .....	.....	599,669	4,199,554	4,673,070
Crim. clover	32,325	70,414	3,439,868	3,137,691
Other clover	32,411	347,569	1,031,551	4,908,889
Grass seed.....	416,119	599,744	4,308,418	6,112,920
Vetch	566,268	370,212	2,216,461	2,492,719
	EXPORTS		10 mos. ending Oct.	
	October 1930	October 1929	1930	1929
Alfalfa	48,394	150,950	786,111	744,366
Red clover.....	35,410	141,793	376,458	390,517
Other clover	5,098	86,235	615,553	304,416
Timothy	2,783,137	1,471,496	13,024,921	6,702,045
Other field seeds	55,230	266,007	2,171,802	2,721,619

Millers Would Have Protection for Drafts

Strong endorsement for the bill by Rep. Strong was accorded by the Southwestern Millers League at its semi-annual meeting recently at Kansas City in the following resolution:

Whereas, the Strong bill, H. R. No. 5635, which would amend the federal law so as to establish priority of claims for items sent to banks for collection and remittance in case of insolvency, is still pending in Congress; and

Whereas, the millers are greatly interested in having the priority of these claims recognized by the federal law as well as by state statutes; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we instruct our officers and directors to work for the enactment of the proposed legislation; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we instruct our officers and directors to do everything possible to bring about the enactment of the provisions of the uniform bank collection code recommended by the American Bankers' Assn. in all states.

Annual Corn Borer Conference Will Not Be Held This Winter

The annual corn borer research conference, inaugurated in 1927, will not be held this winter, announces the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.


The research program for the calendar year 1931 will be practically the same as for 1930. To save the time and money involved in holding it the conference will be omitted this winter.

The results obtained during the 1930 season have not changed the department's recommendation for the control of the corn borer, which is to utilize or destroy all parts of the corn plant before June 1 by any one or a combination of the following methods: feeding, or burning, or plowing-under cleanly. The complete research program on the European corn borer as announced in February, 1930, can therefore be considered the official research program for 1931.

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Meeting of Grain Market Analysts Club

The high plane on which President Harvey Williams is conducting the meetings of the Grain Market Analysts Club has developed in the Club an atmosphere of its own, having an appeal to congenial spirits. The session of Dec. 17 at the Midland Club, Chicago, overflowed with good fellowship. Every seat was taken at the dinner table.

Appreciation and applause for the speakers led them to depart from their planned addresses, Frank G. Coe thawing out sufficiently to invite all members of the Club in a body to visit the Corn Products Refining Co.'s plant at Argo where "a luncheon" would be provided. In view of the fact that industrial alcohol is one of the products a member suggested that the date be New Year's Day.

MR. COE'S instructive address is published elsewhere.

JAS. C. MURRAY, vice pres. of the Quaker Oats Co., and who has been nominated for president of the Chicago Board of Trade in 1931, told of the "Distribution and Uses of Oats in the United States" as reported elsewhere.

FRED G. SMITH, who is charged with the educational work for the Federal Grain Supervision, told of the cyclical changes from year to year in the character of the grain crops. His address appears elsewhere.

L. A. FITZ, in charge of the Chicago office of the federal grain futures administration, demonstrated with the aid of cards how the reports from brokers are tabulated in arriving at the total transactions and open trades in the grain pits of the Board.

Employees of grain firms who are dilatory

in getting their reports into the office of the futures administration delay the publication of the totals, altho Mr. Fitz spends \$35 to \$45 a month in phone calls to expedite their delivery to him. The addition of the "new" contract had made so much work that instead of the reports being gotten out by 11:15 to 12:20 Mr. Fitz is lucky to get them out by 1:30 p. m. They are available to any one who calls at the office immediately after the tabulation has been finished. There is no daily mailing list. Mr. Fitz outlined what is required of an exchange desiring a license as a contract market.

The reports show a net position in each future in each grain at the beginning of business for the date specified, the total amount of purchases and sales in each grain in each future and the net position at the close of business for the date of the report. Also Form 101 shows report of total long and total short open interest in each grain in each future as of the close of business on that date, said net position of this report to agree with the net position shown upon the volume report.

Also there is reported under separate code number each and every separate account having an open interest in any one future in any one grain amounting to certain figures promulgated for the market under supervision. These figures for the Chicago market at the present time are an open interest equaling or exceeding 500,000 bushels wheat, corn or oats or 200,000 bushels rye.

The code designation for such account is identified to the supervisor in charge by transmitting full name and complete address under separate cover and marked confidential.

Members have the privilege of inviting guests to be entertained at the dinner; and are requested to make reservations thru the sec'y, F. M. Schwandner, in the Board of Trade bldg. The next meeting is scheduled for Jan. 21 at 6:30 p. m.

Ask Removal of Restrictions on Use of Corn Sugar

Recognizing the economic need to remove obstructions in the way of a free movement of corn into consumptive channels, so that its use may be stimulated, the Coarse Grains Advisory Committee of the Federal Farm Board has made definite recommendation that regulations of the Pure Food and Drug Law be modified to permit the use of refined corn sugar without label mention in the preparation of food products.

The recommendation has been put in the form of a resolution and submitted to the Farm Board by the Committee. It reads:

The committee recognizes the extent to which economic evolution and national policies have restricted certain outlets for coarse grains, and the importance of developing new outlets for these products.

It is advised that existing regulations under the Food and Drugs Act are unduly restricting a reasonable outlet for corn sugar, a wholesome product made from corn. The committee desires to express to the Secretary of Agriculture its opinion that these regulations should be so modified as to remove this restriction.

Under existing regulations refined corn sugar can be used in bakery products, ice cream and confectionery without special label mention, but its use in other food products cannot be made without notation to that effect. As a result of this distinction between products practically no refined corn sugar is used in products where mention is required by law, while more than 130,000,000 pounds are being used annually where no labeling is specified. Favorable action on the Committee's resolution is expected, therefore, would greatly increase the use of refined corn sugar which in turn would bring about a large increase in the factory consumption of corn.

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Feedstuffs

Feed Trade Notes

Casper, Wyo.—The Wyoming State poultry show is to be held in Arkeon hall in this city, on Jan. 13, 14 and 15.

Kilmarnock, Va. The Farmers' Feed Service, Inc., has been organized here with \$10,000 capital stock. C. P. Palmer is the president.

Members of the Feed Dealers' Ass'n of Washington held group meetings at Chehalis, Vancouver, Mt. Vernon, Bellingham, Everett and Tacoma during the present month.

Congress has voted an appropriation of \$45,000,000 to be loaned to farmers in the 21 states hit by last summer's drouth, the money to be used in the purchase of feed, seed, and gasoline.

Peoria, Ill. It is announced that the Co-op. Grange League Fed., will close its feed plant at this place on Dec. 31. Beginning with Jan. 1, all Federation feeds are to be manufactured in Buffalo.

Adjournment until Jan. 15, has been taken in the Federal Trade Commission's investigation of cottonseed prices. A series of hearings was begun in Jackson, Miss., Dec. 11, and will be resumed there following the recess.

Lewiston, Ida.—Central Idaho farmers are burning wheat instead of coal in the fire grate stoves, reports from Nez Perce state. Wheat is available in any quantity at \$9 a ton while wood costs \$10 a cord and coal \$16.50 a ton on the prairies.

Pauls Valley, Okla.—The Mason Mills, Inc., shipped a car of leaf meal to London, England, recently, according to Goul W. Frier, local manager. The car was shipped from here to Galveston, where it will be loaded on a boat for final destination.

The Agricultural Com'te of the Central Western Shippers Advisory Board, at a meeting held at Hastings, Neb., on Dec. 6, recommended that Secretary Hyde of the U. S. D. A., be requested to arrange for a public hearing, for the purpose of discussing the alfalfa weevil quarantine. The thought was that the federal government should supersede the states in the handling of this whole matter.

At the 9th annual meeting of the South East Penn. Feed Mfr's Ass'n which was

held at Norristown, Pa., C. P. Clark of the Feed Merchandising Council and W. A. Stannard, sec. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants were the speakers at the banquet in the evening.

The Arcady Farms Milling Co., announces the opening of the new unit of its Riverdale plant as scheduled to take place on Jan. 1. The estimated cost of this new unit, including equipment is \$250,000.

Commenting on feed grains, the U. S. D. A., in its final crop report says that nearly one-half of the total crop acreage of the country is devoted to corn, oats, barley and grain sorghums and that the combined tonnage of these grains produced in 1930 was 11.6 per cent less than in 1929 and 15 per cent less than the average of the 5 years 1924-28.

Because we do not approve the aims and objects of the soviets of Russia is no reason for becoming hysterical. They might cause a temporary flurry by a raid on any of our exchanges, but in their present state they are not likely to smother us in wheat. In order to get foreign wheat in here, it takes 42c per bushel of real money to pay the duty. It is something of an anomaly that foreign interests can sell on the exchange without paying a duty. But in that kind of operation it is necessary for them to repurchase at a later date. But we need not be unduly alarmed. We shall not be overwhelmed.—Calvin Coolidge.

Memphis Cottonseed and Meal

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 20.—The cottonseed meal market during the week ending today has been very active. A heavy volume of trading has been handled on the board and during the last half of the week liquidation has been very severe, the market showing a decline of \$1.50 to \$1.75 in price since Monday. There has been no news of any kind during the week to uphold the theory of higher prices for cottonseed meal. The demand for actual meal has been dead for 60 days and accumulated stocks in first hands have become very burdensome. Dealers who bought cottonseed meal early have been unable to deliver same on their sales to mixers and other users resulting in heavy hedge selling on their part on the futures board, and in order to realize on the meal which they have had to accept they have delivered it freely against their December sales. Total deliveries for the month have been 4200 tons with a probability of further deliveries next week. The bearish conditions thus created in cottonseed meal have been accentuated by declining markets in grain and all feedstuffs. Mixed feed manufacturers are only able to run on half time and financial conditions in the country, instead of improving appear to become more entangled every day. It has been freely predicted that cottonseed meal would decline to \$25.00. This prediction came true at the close today when January meal sold at \$25.00, and even at this level no demand has been stimulated. It is therefore reasonable to assume that meal could even go under the present level of prices as the only argument on both sides at the present time is the price of the commodity.

The cottonseed futures market has been declining throughout the week in sympathy with cottonseed meal. Contrary to conditions however existing in cottonseed meal this market has been very dull and inactive due very largely to the light movement of seed at the present time and the inability of buyers to purchase seed on a hedging basis. Deliveries on contracts were rather light being only 100 tons. The trend of this market will probably be influenced by the price of oil and meal for the immediate future.

Who Is Financing the Itinerant Feed Grinders?

Grain & Feed Journals: During the years that I have been a reader of the Grain Dealers Journal I have enjoyed reading its many interesting articles. I now believe that the most interesting of all is one appearing on page 745, Dec. 10 number, entitled, "The Itinerant Feed Grinder."

We who are in the feed grinding business should not be sleeping at the post and let these traveling feed mills and oat hullers get started in the communities where we have invested a lot of capital in equipment, and have given many years of our lives to building up the grinding business to a paying basis. This seems to be where the traveling mill likes to head in; a place where the demand for grinding is good. He can just pull his outfit right in and start telling the farmer how much better it is for him to have a grinder come right to his granary and grind enough to last him two or three weeks, saving him all that bother of hauling the grain to town and then hauling the feed back home. The farmers easily fall for such stuff. For about two years this fly-by-night is sure to be a great menace to the feed grinder in town who has to sit idly by and watch the business that he has worked to build up going to the irresponsible traveler.

Of course, after a few months the farmers begin to recognize that such service is not satisfactory. It will happen that the traveler gets stuck in the mud or snow, and that the farmer will have to unhitch his team from the manure spreader or has to go to the pasture to catch a team in order to help his miller friend get the outfit as far as the granary. Then possibly when the machine is set, some necessary part has been left behind, and then it is up to the farmer to crank up his car and go after it. There are just dozens of inconveniences that keep coming up. Eventually the traveler discovers that his customers are not so numerous as they have been. He finds that Mr. Jones, Mr. Brown, and many others have started taking their grinding jobs back to town, so he figures out a new talk to try and get them thinking in different channels. But the farmer breaks down all arguments by telling him he has to go to town anyway, so why not take in a job of grinding and do his other trading while in town.

There are no traveling mills where I am located. I have had a real hard time in building up the business. At the start I invested all my savings. At the end of the first year I found that I had not done a very big business, even though it was getting better all the time. I got behind with my grocer and coal bills, so I left the grinding business with my 19-year-old son and I took a job over 100 miles away from here, as manager of a Farmers Elevator Co., which job I hung onto for three years, using money I earned there to pay bills and improve the equipment here. So I feel that I have made a real sacrifice in order to give the farmers of this community good grinding and good service. You can imagine how I would like it if a traveling mill came into my territory.

Soon after I started as manager of the farmers company a few of the members suggested that we put in a feed grinder. So an outfit was put in and we had a paying grinding business worked up within twelve months. But envious parties outside of the organization started out through our territory with a traveling outfit that hurt our business for a year, then we got it back again and the travelers hiked to greener fields.

I blame salesmen of feed grinders for getting traveling mills started in different

Feed Imports

Feed and fodder imports for the month of October compared with October, 1929, and for the ten months ending with October, as compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce were as follows (all figures in lbs. except hay, wheat by-product feeds and dried beet pulp, which are in tons):

	October		10 mos. ending Oct.	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Hay	13,671	1,746	80,138	24,990
Soybean	4,933,451	17,472,815	101,532,096	138,879,479
Coconut or copra ...	*150,000	1,010,000	21,055,771	28,233,463
Cottonseed ..	*151,000	3,945,340	21,877,665	32,458,577
Linseed	*2,740,000	4,733,200	47,688,088	55,922,336
All other	*1,634,920	1,452,965	20,003,774	16,601,738
Wheat by-products	66,702	10,662	285,980	251,594
Dried beet pulp ...	10,304	4,274	49,439	20,706

*These figures include both cake and meal.

communities. They endeavor to talk the established feed grinder into installing their equipment which they claim is much better. If they can't make a deal then their next step is to interest someone in buying a small enough outfit and rig it up on an old truck and travel in our territory. I am not claiming that all feed mill salesmen will do this. I know of several that wouldn't sell a mill to a peddler under any consideration. They are wise enough to see that one grinding outfit is plenty, and that it pays the owner a satisfactory profit, while if another one should start, then neither one would make a profit.

Now let us get each other's views and try to keep out competition until such time as our business has grown strong.—Yours truly, E. W. Eaton, Madison Lake, Minn.

The Farm Board will send W. I. Myers of Cornell University to Porto Rico to inaugurate in that island the "benefits" of small relief at the expense of taxpayers. At the same time the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture is sending E. S. Ray to Argentina and Fred Taylor to Japan at the expense of American taxpayers, to study livestock production in the one case and cotton production in the other. It is hoped the Farm Board will soon become obsessed with an irresistible curiosity to gain first hand information regarding marketing methods in vogue in Hell.

St. Louis Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week on the St. Louis market per ton of standard bran, gray shorts and standard middlings for the March delivery:

	Nov. 22	Nov. 29	Dec. 6	Dec. 13	Dec. 20
Bran	\$21.25	\$20.50	\$19.75	\$18.10	\$15.50
Shorts	22.80	22.75	22.00	19.80	17.25
Midds	21.75	22.00	20.50	18.75	15.50

Progress in Long Term Booking Elimination

In a bulletin dated Dec. 22, C. P. Clark, chairman of the Feed Merchandising Council announces that the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, the Central Retail Feed Ass'n of Wis., the New England Retail Grain Dealers' Ass'n, and the Southeastern Penn. Feed Merchants Ass'n have unanimously pledged their support to the plan of the Merchandising Council, abolishing long-term booking and guaranteeing prices against declines. He also says that "205 manufacturers and many hundreds of farmers thru their organizations," have endorsed it.

One paragraph of the bulletin is as follows:

The rightness of the plan is being more generally recognized every day. It has developed greater confidence between feed manufacturers; it has led to a better understanding between retail feed merchants; it has brought the manufacturers, the feed dealers and the consumers closer together; it has saved the feed industry many millions of dollars. This explains why it is gaining strength thru added support being given to it almost daily.

Lamb Feeding in No. Dakota

The largest lamb feeding project in the history of North Dakota now is under way. More than 100,000 head of Montana lambs will be fed for market in that state during the winter.

This program will call for 15,000,000 pounds of low priced feed and an equal amount of hay, which North Dakota feeders will require to prepare these Montana lambs for market. When they are ready for shipment, they will supply 3,000,000 pounds of mutton.

Feed Manufacturers' Convention

The 23rd annual convention of the American Manufacturers' Ass'n will be held at the French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind., on June 4, 5 and 6, and considerations is already being given to the program. Due to the rapid strides being made in the use of mixed feeds, it is confidently predicted that the meeting next June, will excel any previously held, both in point of attendance and interest.

Feed Handling by Chain Stores

Chain stores in feed business have not proven anything like as big a menace in practice as they sound in theory. Cash chain stores lack many of the elements absolutely essential to success in the feed business,—no service, no delivery, small stock, inexperience in feeding values, stocking only of a few items, no credit service, inability to buy farm products in most cases, and inability in grain growing districts to do custom grinding.

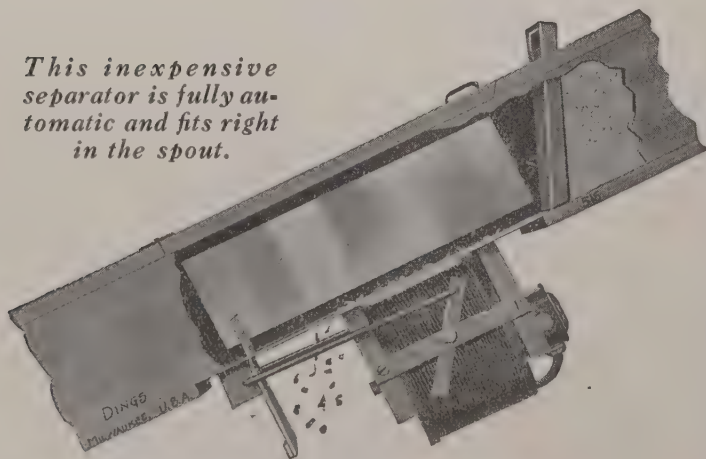
They do cut prices, using feeds as a leader. Skaggs are figuring on such a plan right now in Oregon, claiming that they must do so because Irish stores (Salem) are doing so. "We must get farmers into our stores, too." But their other disadvantages at least offset their prices. I know numerous cases where bona fide feed houses ignore cash store prices, even their existence, and feel little, if any, ill effect.—Floyd Oles.

New Feed Trade Marks

The Denver Alfalfa Milling & Prod. Co., Lamar, Colo., filed ser. No. 307,313, the word "Greenalfalfa" for poultry meal.

What Will a Dings Separator do for me?

This inexpensive separator is fully automatic and fits right in the spout.



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High Intensity
MAGNETIC SEPARATION

It will give certain protection from the risk of sparks, fire and explosion now present with all unprotected high speed grinders.

It will cut my power bills down. It will eliminate much wear and reduce the frequency of replacement on burrs. In some cases it will reduce insurance rates.

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Distribution and Uses of Oats

Address by J. C. MURRAY, Chicago, Vice Pres.
Quaker Oats Co., before Grain Market

Analysts Club

There is positive evidence of production of oats in prehistoric periods and of its extensive use as food for man and beast. Because of its satisfactory response to cultivation in latitudes of cool, humid atmosphere, oats came into general use as a standard food supply, more particularly in central and northern Europe and in parts of Asia. What is now Germany was an extensive producer and consumer of this grain. On account of the climate being more satisfactory for the development of oats than of wheat in many of these countries we find oats to have been the leading cereal as in Scotland, where the crop of oats is more than half the total grain crop.

Coming to modern times, we find the production of oats in the United States has particularly developed in the last thirty years. It may be recalled that in the early years of the Twentieth Century there was a marked depreciation in the character and quality of American oats, and in the years 1907 and 1908, due to unsatisfactory climatic conditions, and undoubtedly reflecting depreciation in the quality of the seed and cultivation of the crop, the production of oats in the United States was somewhat less than actual requirements, resulting in importations from Canada and in one or two instances from the Argentine.

As a result agricultural colleges and commercial organizations, including the grain exchanges, developed a campaign for better seed and better cultivation, not only in oats, but in other grains. This was successfully carried on for a number of years and much good was accomplished. The first billion bushel crop of oats in this country was raised in 1909, the crop that year being 1,007,000,000 bushels. Since that time there was only one year, namely, 1911, in which the crop has not exceeded the billion bushel mark, the record for all time being in 1917, when the country produced 1,592,000,000.

From the standpoint of the farmer, oats has been an attractive crop. In the first place, this grain is used extensively in farm feeding and is known as a ready-money crop, with an early harvest. Secondly, is particularly adaptable in crop rotation.

The distribution of the oats crop presents many new phases. Up to 25 years ago this grain found a ready market as food for horses and the requirements of all of the large cities were a very important factor in the disposition of the crop. About that time, I am informed, the consumption in the city of Chicago was estimated at 50,000 bushels daily. The coming of the motor car and truck, showing an increase yearly to the gradual exclusion of horse drawn vehicles, has completely changed this market. In former years a feed store would be found in every city block, while today the garages have almost completely extinguished the old feed store and livery stable. Meantime, the farmer has continued to produce and with all this tremendous change the crop disappears from year to year and new outlets have been established. Oats, formerly used largely as a horse feed, is now ground and fed straight or mixed with other ground grain as a dairy feed, and when finely ground makes excellent hog feed. As a result, we find the dairying districts increasing consumption; and farm feeding of live stock for meat production has increased consistently. In this way the former demand for horse feed has been changed to other equally productive channels.

The milling industry is an important factor and provides the largest individual or concentrated market for this grain. Mar-

keting of the crop, indicated by receipts at primary markets over a period of years shows a movement ranging from 150 millions to 270 millions, the larger receipts, of course, occurring during the war years.

The milling representatives compete with the grain buyers in nearly all of the terminal markets and assist materially in providing a ready market for that portion of the crop which moves from the farm. The annual requirements of the mills vary with the outlets. Domestic requirements for the mills have been estimated at about 70 millions of bushels annually. The product of the mills not only finds a market in this country, but is shipped abroad to almost every foreign country. It is interesting to note, that oatmeal and rolled oats continue thruout the years to be favored in the central and northern countries. Of late years quite a large market is found in the warm climates of Asia and even in darkest Africa. In this way the product of the American farmer overcomes the barriers of world competition in finding new markets.

Wheat for Feed

So many angles of the use of wheat as a feeding substitute for corn have presented themselves that the trade is confused and consequently will be slow to accept theories that farm use of wheat will be extensive. Live stock people point out that the large supplies of wheat are not in the territory where heaviest feeding is done and that feeders will be slow to change methods because of proven successes with corn.

At the same time, it is known that ground wheat is being used on farms in preference to using commercial feeds; that farmers will not spend money for feed when they have wheat, oats and barley available. That the use of wheat for feed is in excess of normal is a certainty, but to what extent remains to be seen.

Proposed Change in Hay Rates

The Trans-continental Freight Bureau in its rate advice No. 8128, proposes to change rates on hay, c. l., e. b. as follows:

(1) Amend Item 2195-A (Hay), Tariff 3-C, as follows:

(a) Change rates shown therein to read as follows:

TO GROUPS	D	E	F	G	H	J
	99	94	79	79	79	71
	89	84				

*Does not apply to points in Ill. or Ind.

†Applies only to points in Ill. and Ind. Rate does not apply on traffic passing en route through the states of Ken., Minn., Miss., Tenn. or Wisc.

‡Does not apply to points in Ark., Ill., Iowa, La., Mo. or Tenn.

§Applies only to points in Ark., Ill., Iowa, La., Mo. or Tenn. Rate does not apply on traffic passing en route through the state of Ky., Miss., Minn., So. Dak. or Wisc.

(b) Amend Note 5 to read as follows:

NOTE 5.—Minimum weights are as follows:

For cars to and in including 36 ft. 6 in. in length, inside measurement, 24,000 lbs.

For cars over 36 ft. 6 in. to and in including 42 ft. in length, inside measurement, 30,000 lbs.

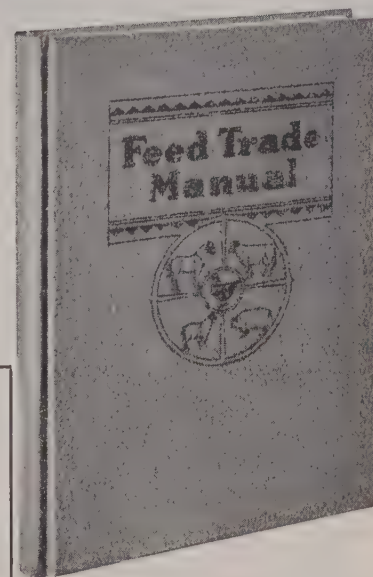
For cars over 42 ft. in length, inside measurement, 40,000 lbs.

Exception to Section 1 of Item 402 of this tariff, or as amended, and Rule 34 of current Western Classification.

(2) Amend Item 4310 (Hay), Tariff 3-C, by changing that portion reading—Group J rates in Colo., to read—Group J rates.

These changes are not to be effective until lawfully published, but in force before Mar. 1.

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All the essential facts that a producer of commercial feed should know before he attempts to formulate a feed.

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Smooth, quiet operation is essential in a mixer to protect your investment against unnecessary wear. With the Haines Anti-Friction Drive you can obtain maximum service at minimum power cost. Add to this the many times-proven Haines advantages for thorough, uniform, and rapid mixing and you can fully appreciate why Haines Mixers are the choice of feed dealers everywhere.

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Capacity 40 bushels

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Capacity 80 bushels

Built with charging hopper above or below floor. Equipped with pulley for belt drive or furnished complete with motor and speed reduction.

THE MIXER THAT REALLY MIXES

THE GRAIN MACHINERY CO.
MARION, OHIO

**WRITE FOR
BULLETIN 22GD**



Model Feed Mill at Falls City, Neb., Handles Stock Efficiently

Cost of plant operation plays a large part in the profits to be made from feed milling, whether the milling is done in a large city from which the feed must be shipped to market by rail, or in a small community and transported by truck to its patrons. Arrangement of machinery so that all stock may be handled expeditiously with a minimum of labor is necessary to keep the plant out of the list of marginal producers and put it in the money-making class.

A striking example of efficient, modern mill planning in small plants may be found in the new feed mill recently completed by the Falls City Milling Co. at Falls City, Neb. It is a 24x40 ft. frame, iron-clad structure, four stories high, with the advantage of another floor in the large basement that extends the length and breadth of the building.

The frame-work is substantially constructed of oak planks build up into heavy joists and beams to support the floors and the heavy machinery, and this sets on concrete foundation walls 12 inches thick. Joists and beams are heavier in the lower parts of the building than at the top, because of the extra loads they must carry, and water-proofing was utilized in the concrete of the basement to protect it from moisture. Good drainage is accomplished by grading around the structure, and in order to allow plenty of room for wagons and trucks at the dump and service drive-way, a city drainage ditch was moved 60 ft. out of its course.

On the west side of the plant is a 12x26 ft. driveway, 15 ft. high, where incoming grain for custom grinding is dumped. It has a plank floor with a trap door to the 300-bu. receiving pit. The pit is of concrete, hopped and fitted with a drag chain to the hammer mill. Dumping is done with a Bender electric overhead hoist, which makes it possible to handle all lengths of trucks and wagons, dumping in this single pit.

Over the driveway are two service bins, with steel gates and handles that make it easy to operate them from the driveway floor. These empty into the waiting vehicle without moving it after the dumping operation. Each of these bins holds between 200 and 250 bus. of ground stock.

The drag chain from the pit leads into the maw of a Gruendler hammer mill of the latest type, one with a drop cage for ease in changing the screens, and a magnetic separator for the removal of tramp iron. A 50 h. p. motor is direct-connected to this machine. Ground stock is blown to the collector at the top of the building, 65 ft. above the machine.

In the basement also is a 500 lb. vertical mixer for preparing concentrate ingredients that go into the feeds: and a molasses tank with a capacity for 5,000 gallons, that is connected by an underground pipe to a large storage tank outside. A strong pump with separate motor is used for handling the molasses. Steam pipes in the basement radiate heat for practically the entire building. The drag chain and the small mixer are operated by a 7½ h. p. enclosed motor, transmitting its power to a line shaft thru a cog belt drive.

Grain to be elevated into bins is by-passed around the hammer mill into the boot of an elevator leg that carries it to the top of the house.

On the first floor above the basement, or main working floor, is the 1½ ton Cascad vertical batch mixer, the three sacking spouts, sacking scales, and all switches. A

small grate in the floor beside the mixer constitutes the inlet for that machine and is served either by hand or by spouts from various grain, stock and concentrate ingredient bins. The mixer discharges thru a sacking spout or into a stock leg for elevating the mixture to bins. Sacking spouts take stock from the bins into which the stock leg discharges.

Controls for the plant are centralized on this floor. In addition to the electric switches that start and stop the motors on the various machines there are wire pull ropes that operate by-pass valves in various spouts to direct grain and stock along the desired route.

Part of this floor is devoted to storage of sacked feeds, which are served to waiting trucks thru a sliding door. The floor is about on a level with the bed of a truck.

Much of the second story is taken up by the bins that hold concentrate ingredients and finished grains for mixing into feeds. The only machinery on this floor is a Strong-Scott cold molasses mixer, operated by a 10 h. p. motor. Above this machine is a draver feeder and stock can be directed thru spouts and by-pass valves so as to pass thru the molasses mixer, or into sacking spouts, or into spouts leading to either of the two service bins. The remaining space on the second floor is given over to storage for sacked products and concentrates.

Above the feeder, on the third floor is a small bin. Near this is an Invincible Aspirator, driven by a motor on the floor above. Here also are the inlets to 13 bins, 3 of them large for ground grain supplies, 10 of them small for concentrate ingredients. From these bins the ingredients are assembled for spouting to the large mixer. Spouting runs from the stock and grain legs to several of the bins and the remainder are filled thru trap doors with feed concentrates of which only small amounts are used.

On the fourth floor are the dust collectors and the stock collector from the hammer mill, the shafting that operates the two legs and the 7½ h. p. enclosed motor that operates the legs and the aspirator on the floor below. This motor transmits its power by a cog belt to a line shaft from which the machinery is operated. Under the meal



Model Feed Mill of Falls City Milling Co.
at Falls City, Neb.

collector is a 4-way spout arrangement for directing the ground stock into the desired channels.

Here also is the distributor for directing grain from the grain leg into either of four grain bins in the back part of the plant, each of which has capacity for holding 1,000 bus. These bins may also be filled from the mill and elevator building across the track, thru a long, inclined spout.

Both the grain and the stock leg have 6 inch buckets and may be used for handling either commodity. They are simply differentiated by the spouting from each for serving various bins in the plant.

Operating between the basement and the top floor is a one-ton freight elevator, run by a 5-h. p. enclosed motor. This transports sacked products between the floors and makes extra space available for storage purposes.

The new plant is set just across a switch track from the old elevator and flour milling plant, served by the C. B. & Q. Railroad. The company has been manufacturing feeds for local distribution heretofore, but the demand outgrew its equipment which made the new plant necessary. The mill has a capacity for making 125 bbls. of flour daily, has a small custom grinding outfit and mixer for making feeds, and a 25,000-bu. cribbed elevator. Power for this plant is developed by a 125-h. p. diesel engine, but getting current at a low rate, the company preferred electric power in the new plant.

Under the management of T. J. Whitaker the Falls City Milling Co. has developed a diversified business. In addition to the flour milling business and the manufacture of Sunflower brand feeds, it manufactures pancake flour, handles coal, grain and a diversity of feed ingredients.

The new plant will be devoted to the manufacture of feeds in such quantity that

some shipping will be necessary, tho the first thought is simply to supply farmers and retailers within a trucking radius. Mr. Whitaker is himself an experienced mill man and he has been careful to choose men of experience in feed milling to work with him.

Pool Experiment at an End

Canadian wheat, quality considered, is the cheapest wheat in the world and selling at the lowest price of all time.

The experiment there is at an end. The pool accumulations will be marketed by a competent grain man. The elimination of direct foreign selling agencies, and the employment of the organized grain trade here and abroad will go far toward renewing the confidence of buyers, and regain the good will of the foreign grain interests.

Winnipeg futures have been well liquidated. Values are on a world basis and 20c under Chicago for a superior article. Natural economic conditions will govern that market.—*Bartlett-Frazier Co.*

Defines Immediate; Quick and Prompt

Millers National Federation prints the definition of immediate, quick and prompt, in connection with shipments of flour and feed, as per the rules adopted by that Federation, and generally in use:

Immediate—within three days from date of receipts of shipping instructions, including day instructions are rec'd.

Quick—within seven days from date of receipt of shipping instructions, including day instructions are rec'd.

Prompt—within fourteen days from date of receipt of shipping instructions, including day instructions are rec'd.

Wants Electric Current Charged on a Yearly Basis

Grain & Feed Journals: In these trying times in the grain business it is natural that the country grain dealer closely watches his overhead expenses. As a suggestion why not have the (electric) power minimum checked up and put on a yearly basis instead of a monthly basis as it is now at most places? For example, here is a country elevator with a 10 h.p. motor, he pays in most cases a dollar a h.p. or \$10 per month minimum if he uses the juice or not. On a yearly basis he would have \$120 per year minimum and a month where he would have an electric bill of \$20 there would be a carryover of \$10 to the next month. Now he would pay the \$20 bill and if the next month was \$8 he would have to pay an additional \$2 to make up his minimum.

The power companies would not like this, probably, but I believe it would be a fair way of operating and have written Dave Milligan at Des Moines to start on this track. The bigger the motor the bigger the minimum and where we have the portable grinder out for competition it looks like some of these boys are going to have a lot of extra dollars to pay where they have a 50 h.p. motor on their grinders.—Very truly, Art Torkelson, Fort Dodge, Ia.

M. G. Berchikov recently was appointed chairman of the Board of Managers of the grain trust of the Soviet Republic.

A flour tax of \$2 per barrel is Gov. Christianson's scheme to solve the wheat surplus problem. The Minnesota executive would distribute the fund thus accumulated to the wheat growers according to their pro rata production. The tax would not apply on flour for export. Rep. Selvig has introduced a bill in Congress to put the plan in effect.

MORE PROFITABLE FEED GRINDING AND MIXING

Present low grain prices and high priced stock makes feeding profitable. More grinding and mixing is being done. Feeders are demanding service and are driving past other mills to get Monarch ground Feeds.

Full-capacity, continuous hard grinding service is delivered year in and year out by the Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill at lowest cost, farmers need not wait to get their grinding done because the Monarch is always ready to run.

MOLASSES FEEDS

You can make two to three dollars more per ton on the feed you grind by mixing molasses with the farmers' feeds. The New Monarch Cold Molasses Blender is a tried and proven unit that enables you to do this most profitably.

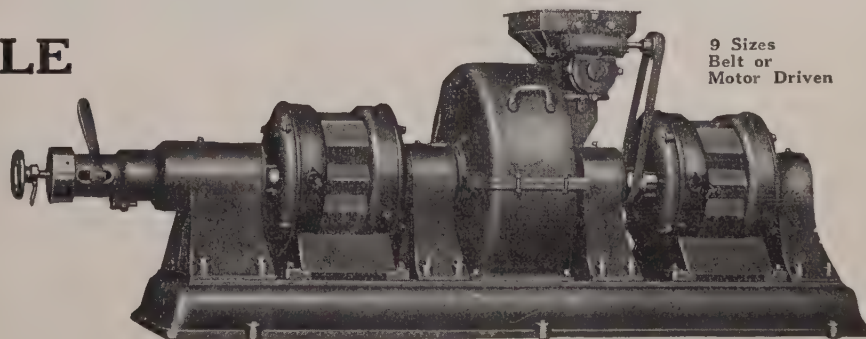
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THE MONARCH ATTRITION MILL

THE MONARCH COLD MOLASSES BLENDER

Capacity To Suit



Poultry Feeds and Feeding

The Winter Chicken Schedule

5:00 a. m. Turn on the lights. Have about one-fourth of the daily grain allowance in the deep dry litter. Fill all water fountains.

7:00 a. m. See that the mash, oyster shell, and grit hoppers are filled.

8:00 a. m. Feed the skimmilk.

10:00 a. m. A light feeding of grain at this time.

12:00 noon. Provide leafy alfalfa hanging in bundles or chopped up in racks.

3:30 p. m. Give balance of grain ration.

6:00 p. m. Empty water dishes not artificially warmed. Put morning grain allowance in litter.

A Safe Feed

You may never be afraid of ruining your feathered stock by feeding bran to them, no matter how you do it. This feed will never harm the birds although some methods of feeding it are better than others. Instead of scalding it, it is better to soak the bran overnight in cold water. Prolonged soaking in cold water softens the fibre down equally as well as a short scalding. That birds do not require their carbohydrates cooked for them is shown by the fact that they are naturally grain-eaters, and also by the fact that they thrive even for long periods on dry mash.—Queensland Producer.

Side Line Fads

Handling electric refrigerators would not mean very much as a side line in Northern Siberia, and neither would the handling of coal in Equatorial Africa.

Taking on the sale of some side line, because of the smooth tongue of some traveling representative does not necessarily mean either local demand or profit. It may mean quite the reverse.

To a good many country elevator operators this handling of side lines is becoming a problem of increasing importance. What to take on and what to keep away from frequently causes much worry.

Occasionally a manufacturer will send a crew into the elevator man's territory; orders will be taken from the farmers, and these will be turned over to the local dealer to fill, provided he will agree to take on, and to push the sale of the product. A glowing picture of continuous demand may be painted, and manufacturer co-operation thru national and local advertising may be promised, the result being that, not infrequently, the manager buys more than is needed for filling the orders that are turned in and ties up his money and his storage space in something that must either be held for weeks or sold at a sacrifice.

There is said to be a plumbing supply store in St. Louis, whose owner boasts that he carries in stock a supply of everything that may be called for in his line. The result is that \$200,000 is tied up in merchandise, some of which is not called for twice a year, and some may have been in his store for 5 or 10 years.

Such an investment as that, certainly does not pay, but where the grain business only lasts for 60 or 90 days, and where feed grinding and selling does not keep the manager reasonably busy during the remainder of the year, choosing one or more good sidelines and campaigning vigorously for sales is certainly desirable. Analyzing sales possibilities; competition; necessary investment; rate

and volume of return upon that investment, and several other things will of course be thoroughly gone into before contracts for the handling of anything new, are signed.

The Value of Animal Protein

Quality in protein, that essential growth-producing nutrient, was first fully recognized when tankage came into general use some 15 years ago. Even before that time the excellent results secured when skim milk or leafy pea green alfalfa hay was fed had been noted, but experiments conducted along about 1915 were first to bring out the startling fact that a protein concentrate of animal origin could save enough grain in producing gains to pay for it over and again.

Now we have learned even more concerning protein in ideal fattening rations. We have found that certain animal and vegetable proteins may be blended to produce desired results at a lower cost than straight tankage. We have learned that in addition to fattening grains and protein of high quality, pigs need minerals and vitamins to do their best in the dry lot fattening pen.

The Discovery of a Vitamin

By E. J. MAYNARD

Chemists, prior to 1910, believed that they could determine the true nutritive value of any food by chemical analysis alone. They had analyzed all known foods for years and had found them to contain water, proteins, carbohydrates, fats, inorganic constituents or salts, and nothing more. So chemists made the statement that any diet or ration to be complete must contain only four nutrients: 1, Protein; 2, carbohydrate; 3, fat, and 4, salts. If a ration had these nutrients, they claimed, it was complete, and their statements went unchallenged for many years.

In 1912, a quiet, studious fellow at the University of Wisconsin decided to look for the evidence that permitted these noted chemists to make such a statement. He read extensively and searched the available records for evidence of experimental work to prove that animals could live on those four components of food alone. Finding none, he realized that the chemists had apparently come to such a conclusion simply because their analytical methods could isolate no other nutrients from the foods they had tested.

At once he determined to test this loop hole. Was it possible that they could separate and measure every vital constituent of a food? Might there not be other constituents not yet discovered? To test the statement that an animal could live on the four constituents only, he developed a synthetic ration containing only the four items, but each, however, of high quality. He knew that milk, except for iron, was near to a complete diet, so he took the components of milk purified. For protein he took casein. Milk protein is principally casein and is of good quality. He added lactose, the sugar of milk for carbohydrate and olive oil for fat. Then to complete the four ingredients in this chemically pure, ration, he added the salts of milk and iron citrate. He fed this ration to tame rats. The animals grew for a bit then they all "went down hill" and died in a short time.

How did this synthetic milk differ from real milk? There was some constituent lacking. He had exploded the chemists' theory but what was lacking? He substituted butterfat for the purified olive oil and the rats lived. There was a vital constituent

in the butterfat hitherto unknown, a constituent that could not be analyzed nor isolated, but without which animals would die. And it was thus that E. B. McCollum, now of Johns Hopkins, made the discovery of vitamin A.



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Practical Poultry Farming

by L. M. Hurd

extension instructor in poultry husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, is an up to date treatise on the raising of poultry. The poultryman who keeps hens as a main enterprise, the farmer whose flock is incidental to other farm operations, and the feed dealer who wants to talk knowingly about poultry raising will all find the book useful and profitable to read. Printed in large type, and with many illustrations, its 400 pages are full of practical information.

Price \$3.50, f. o. b. Chicago

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

The Superiority of Fish Meal

The value of fish meal as a feed ingredient is clearly portrayed in document 1090, compiled by John Ruel Manning of the Bureau of Fisheries of the Dept. of Commerce. In summarizing the result of his research, he says:

"In surveying the literature in this field, the reader will find that there are 21 references which report that fish meal gave better results and more economical gains in feeding farm animals than did tankage or meat meal, whereas there are only 3 references which reported the superiority of tankage or meat meal over fish meal in this respect. There are 6 references reporting these feeds on an equal basis.

"Four references stated that fish meal gave better feeding results than cottonseed meal; 3 references reported superiority of fish meal over soybean meal; 2 showed fish meal to be better than peanut feed or peanut cake; 2 indicated better returns from fish meal than those obtained from linseed meal; 1 reported fish meal superior to alfalfa meal; 1 obtained greater gains with fish meal than with a basal ration of bran and middlings; 1 said fish meal was better than decorticated cotton cake; 1 reported fish meal as superior to coconut meal; 1 stated fish meal's superiority over corn meal; 1 reported greater gains with fish meal than with oat meal; 1 obtained more economical gains with fish meal than with buttermilk or with condensed milk, and 1 reference said fish meal and soybean meal were about equal in feeding value.

"One investigator said that fish meal gave better results than any available vegetable protein concentrates unless the vegetable proteins were supplemented with minerals, in which case they were about equal in feeding value."

Corn Millers Elect Officers

The officers of the American Corn Millers' Federation, for the ensuing year are: pres., E. A. Talhelm, Crete, Neb.; v. p., C. A. Godfrey, Des Moines, Ia., and J. T. Fagan, of Troy, O. The Board of Directors, besides the officers, include C. R. Martin, St. Joseph, Mo.; T. R. Hillard, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; E. S. Miller, Omaha; G. W. Haynes, New Ulm, Minn.; L. De Burger, Indianapolis, Ind; Y. E. Henry, Milwaukee, and T. B. Andrews, Memphis.

Production of Alfalfa Meal

The production of alfalfa meal during Nov., 1930, totaled 27,705 short tons, according to reports received from meal grinders by the Feed Market News Service of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This outturn was approximately 3,000 tons more than for the previous month, but practically the same as for November a year ago. The season's production so far continues slightly above last season, despite the high hay prices and the relatively cheaper bran, but approximately 32,000 tons less than in 1928-29.

Month	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
July	22,272	24,408	26,707	14,674
August	28,614	28,884	38,716	19,738
September	40,025	32,252	42,925	28,128
October	24,994	40,847	40,427	36,236
November	27,705	27,785	33,132	37,760
December		42,077	31,898	35,739
January		44,821	51,232	40,228
February		41,653	37,393	30,246
March		22,871	27,893	25,551
April		15,588	14,659	17,865
May		11,197	8,686	16,001
June		30,666	19,385	26,492
Total for year..		362,049	374,053	328,658

How to Cut Feed Costs

Dairymen can cut feed costs by substituting wheat, barley, and oats for corn and hominy feed in dairy rations, at present prices, and by feeding a grain mixture with a protein content that corresponds to the roughage fed, advises F. B. Morrison, head of the department of animal husbandry at the New York State college of agriculture. He suggests formulas for use with various types of roughage for feeding dairy cows.

In these formulas wheat or barley may be used, depending on the local prices. For dairy cows these grains have substantially the same value, ton for ton. Since wheat is a heavy, concentrated feed, it is best not to use more than 600 pounds of ground wheat per ton of dairy feed. Also some bulky feed, like oats or wheat bran, should be included in the mixture.

Ground rye may be substituted for wheat or barley in these formulas. Since rye is usually not quite as palatable as these grains, it is best not to use more than 300 to 500 pounds of rye per ton of feed.

When little or no legume hay is used, feed a 24 per cent total protein mixture, as: 300 pounds of ground wheat or barley; 300 pounds of ground oats; 350 pounds of wheat bran; 350 pounds of gluten feed; 400 pounds

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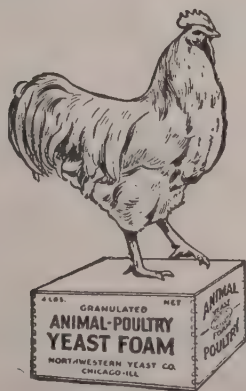
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Let us tell you the complete story about yeast and show you how to increase your business by marketing a mash feed containing Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam. A post card inquiry will bring you full information by return mail.

NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO.,

Dept. X, 1750 N. Ashland Av.
CHICAGO - ILLINOIS

of cotton seed meal; 200 pounds of linseed meal; and 100 pounds of gluten meal.

With mixed clover and timothy hay and corn silage use a 20 per cent total protein feed, as: 600 pounds of ground wheat or barley; 600 pounds of ground oats; 300 pounds of gluten feed; 200 pounds of cottonseed meal; 200 pounds of linseed meal; and 100 pounds of soybean meal or gluten meal. With clover hay and corn silage only 18 per cent total protein is needed in the grain mixture, made as follows: 700 pounds of barley or wheat; 700 pounds of oats; 200 pounds of gluten feed; 200 pounds of linseed meal; and 200 pounds of cottonseed meal.

With alfalfa hay and corn silage the grain mixture can be reduced to 16 per cent total protein, containing: 800 pounds of ground barley or wheat and barley; 800 pounds of ground oats; 200 pounds of gluten feed; 100 pounds of linseed meal; and 100 pounds of cottonseed meal.

Fewer Hogs Next Year?

The short corn crop this year is expected to have a very marked effect upon conditions in the hog industry during the next two years, according to the hog outlook by the Department of Agriculture. The scarcity and high price of corn will cause producers to sell a large proportion of their 1930 pig crop at unusually light weights during the winter and next spring and summer. It will also cause farmers to keep fewer brood sows, hence will result in reducing materially the number of pigs raised next year. This in turn means a small supply of hogs for market in the winter of 1931-32.

From the standpoint of market supplies, therefore, the outlook for hogs during the next two years promises considerable improvement. Offsetting to some extent this probable reduction in supplies, however, is the prospect of a rather poor foreign demand for American hog products during the coming year. Marketings of European hogs, which have been increasing during the present year, are expected to increase still more in 1931, and foreign countries which buy our hog products are experiencing a business depression much like that in this country.

The domestic demand for pork and lard will be governed by developments in our industrial conditions. Improvement in business will be followed by an increasing demand for all meats. Domestic demand, therefore, is expected to strengthen during the course of the next crop year.

The number of hogs for slaughter during the 12 months beginning with October is expected to be somewhat smaller than the number slaughtered in the year ending with this September. Average weights will be lighter than they have been for many years. Market supplies from this year's spring pig crop in the Corn Belt will probably be about the same as the supply from the 1929 spring crop but a material reduction is expected from states outside of the Corn Belt.

Double Floor to Keep Out Rats

I always lay a double floor in a grain elevator to fool the rats.

I lay the first floor across the joists and the second across the first one. The rats gnaw thru the first floor by biting across the grain of the wood, but when they come to the second floor they do not have the sense to turn around but try it the same way, get splinters between their teeth, and give it up and the grain is saved, says Ben Meinecke, building contractor, in the biennial report of the North Dakota Ag. Exp. Sta.

Time to Push Sale of Calf Feed

By KIERAN MORRISON

Calf meal or ingredients for calf meal should be one of the most important items on the feed dealer's list this season, when feed is rather scarce on the farms and the price of milk is high in proportion to the price of feeds.

The dealer should cash in on this idea by running campaigns to increase his sales. The cheapest improvement in a dairy herd is made by replacing old or poor cows with heifers bred from the best cows of the herd, using a pure bred bull from a high producing dam. Starting with common cows, one may by this means in a few years build up a high producing herd. The dairyman who raises his own calves also can much more easily keep his herd free from such diseases as tuberculosis and contagious abortion.

Altho the value of the calf at birth depends mostly upon breeding, the feed and care it receives during its early life are fully as important in determining its future usefulness in the herd. The calf that is stunted during its first few weeks may never recover its growth and become a high producing cow.

One of the most important problems of the feed dealer is to educate customers to start calves right. Then when the calves have grown into cows they will be high producers, and the farmer will not hesitate to spend what he should for feed.

Calves can be raised successfully without feeding any milk whatever after the first six weeks, and as their feed costs very little the saving in milk, especially if the milk is sold whole, represents a large figure in a herd of several cows. Of course if the cream or butter fat is sold the calves can be fed the skim milk, but with skim milk they should also have grain feed. In cheese territories the whey can also be fed with success, if a grain mixture is used.

Calves should be given all the good hay they will eat, preferably alfalfa or clover, after the second week; they also may be fed small quantities of silage after two months, if carefully watched. All changes in feeding should be made slowly, and at least ten days should be allowed for the change from whole milk to skim milk or whey, at about three weeks of age.

If the calves are to be raised without milk of any kind they should receive the whole milk for the first four weeks. This can be cut down gradually until it is dropped altogether

[Concluded on page 850]



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Economical Feed for
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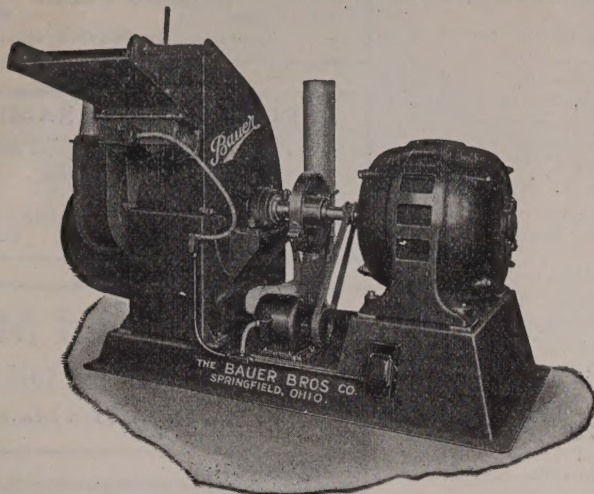
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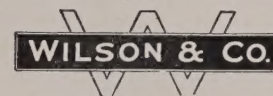
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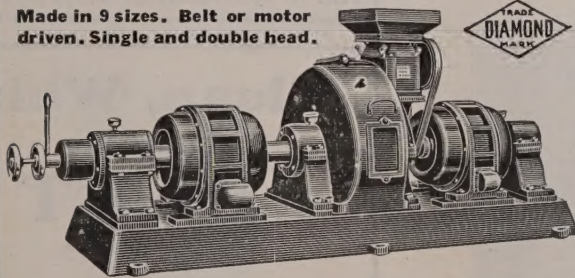
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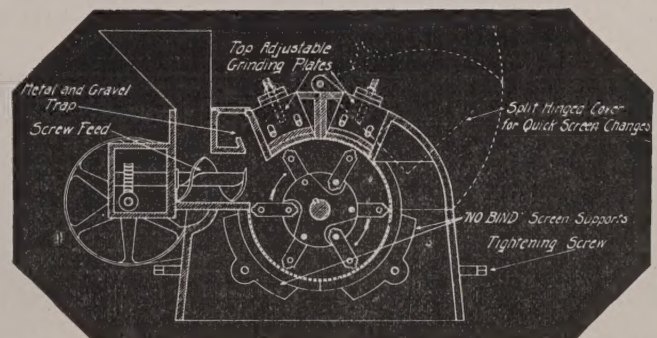


Ball Bearing Diamond Attrition Mills

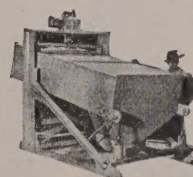
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in greater volume will be ground into Feed this year than ever before. Mills that operate DIAMOND MILLS will grind a large portion of this grain efficiently and economically. The grinding season is here. We have a Diamond Mill to fit your needs.

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The "KAM-TAP" Vibrating Screen for alfalfa meal and other cereal separations.

For regrinding alfalfa, fine ground oats, barley, screenings, etc.

Consistently shows capacity increases of 15% to 100% with the same power due to screw feed which insures steady maximum feed with no overloads and no wasteful light loads. Nine popular sizes including large diameter slow speed mills. Write us.

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PATENT CRUSHERS GRINDERS SHREDDERS

Kansas Elevator Operator Makes Own Mixer

Following popular designs of revolving horizontal feed mixers, A. T. Wilson, manager of the Farmers Union Co-operative Elevator Co. at Solomon, Kan., made his own mixer with capacity for 1,500 lbs., at a cost of \$23. Ordinarily it would cost more, but Mr. Wilson was fortunate enough to have some extra shafting and sprockets lying around that were suitable for use in making the mixer, and he utilized these to cut down the cost.

It does not look like a difficult job to make an efficient mixer as did Mr. Wilson. In the basement of his elevator are several strong wooden joists, part of the foundation structure for the elevator. Bearings to support the mixer were mounted on two of these and the mixer suspended between them just below the work floor and grinding room of the elevator. Two small trap doors were cut in this floor to correspond with similar openings in the mixer for spouting in the materials to be mixed.

The mixer itself is simply a cylinder, 9 ft. 3 in. long, by 4 ft. 6 in. in diameter. The heads for the cylinder are built up of three thicknesses of $\frac{5}{8}$ ths inch stock to a thickness of approximately 2 inches, and cut circular with a band saw. A hole left in the center of each end for the passage of the shaft, is reinforced with a 20 inch iron collar, securely bolted to the head and keyed to the shaft.

The casing of the mixer is made of common flooring with tongue and groove joints, nailed around the frame-work and held securely in place by three strap-iron hoops that bind the cylinder at the ends and the middle. At four equi-distant points inside the mixer are 3 inch baffle boards running the length of the mixer and four similar

The mixer is driven by a 3-h.p. motor, transmitting its power by belt to a shaft, thence by chain to another shaft, thence by chain to a sprocket on the mixer shaft, performing a reduction that turns the mixer at a speed of 20 r.p.m.

While Mr. Wilson's mixer is not self-loading, nor self-emptying, it does a thorough job of mixing and is much more practical than the shovel method which is sometimes tried and found so unsatisfactory.

Time to Push Sale of Calf Feed

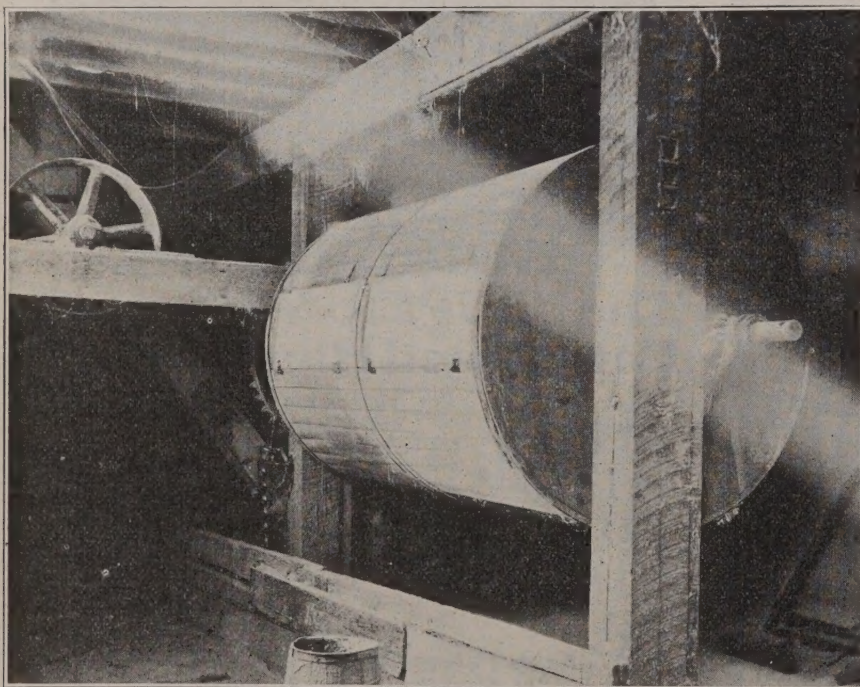
[Continued from page 848]

at six weeks. Success depends on replacing the protein which is lost from the ration when the milk is dropped.

If no milk is to be used a calf meal or gruel should be fed at the first. This may be made of 100 pounds of hominy meal, 100 pounds red dog flour, 100 pounds soluble blood flour, and 100 pounds linseed meal. The grain mixture to go with this gruel should be made of 200 pounds ground corn, hominy, or barley; 200 pounds ground oats, 200 pounds wheat bran, and 100 pounds linseed meal. This ration also goes well with skim milk, and should be fed until the calves are about six months old. If whey is to be fed the mixture should contain a little more linseed meal and may be made up of 30 pounds ground corn, 20 pounds wheat middlings, and 40 pounds linseed meal.

The fact that many cows freshen about this time of year makes it doubly important that the dealer push the sales of calf feeds, not only for what profit he may receive from present sales but for the future benefit both to himself and to the farmer.

E. H. Hogueland, pres. S. W. Millers' League, says: "The most serious thing affecting the milling business is the fact that the Federal Farm Board has fixed the minimum price of wheat at a point higher than the prevailing world market."



Home-Made Mixer in Elevator at Solomon, Kan.

boards are fastened at each end of the cylinder.

Two trap doors are provided in the body of the mixer for loading and emptying it. Loading is done from the floor above. Emptying is done on the basement floor, from which the mixed ingredients are shoveled into sacks.

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Grain, Screenings, Mill Oats

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Mixed Cars

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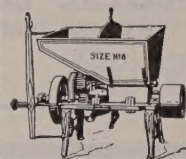
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Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



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Free from shale, moisture, organic matter, adulterants.

Best for Your Trade.

Will not cake or harden.

Costs no more.

Get samples for feed mixing.

Splendid profits for Dealers.

Myles Salt Co., Ltd.

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H. B. NAY

Sales Representative

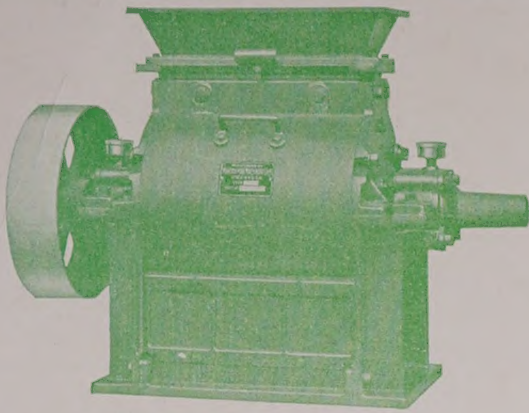
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This New York State firm might also have stated that the percentage of by-products from their Munson Corn Cutter was very low and that their customers were highly satisfied.

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Why not send for this information today?

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"CASCADE" FEED MIXER



**makes
money
for
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elevators**

**Power cost
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1.8c
to
2.5c
per batch**

**SAVES
MILLWRIGHT'S
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Just a mighty good, concentrated feed mixing plant. Ready to make feeds the same day you receive machine. So simple any laborer can erect and run it. No elevator or other material to buy or install.

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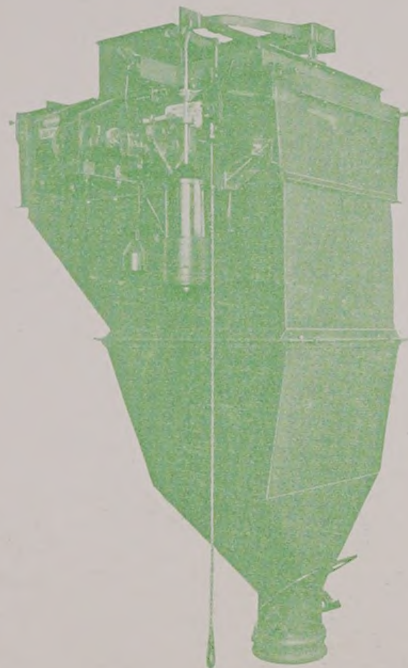
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INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO.
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A true BALANCE for "Balanced" Feeds

"Balanced" feeds are rapidly gaining popularity and it is necessary to weigh these cubes and pellets as accurately as other feeds.

The Richardson Apron Feed SACKING SCALE

is designed especially for these "Balanced" feeds.



**Speed 3 to 6 sacks per minute!
Accuracy within 1/2 lb. per sack!**

This scale has a large inlet opening, permitting scale to receive feeds direct from bins without choking. Sacking spout is equipped with positive bag holder. A six-figure continuous counter is provided to check the bags filled.

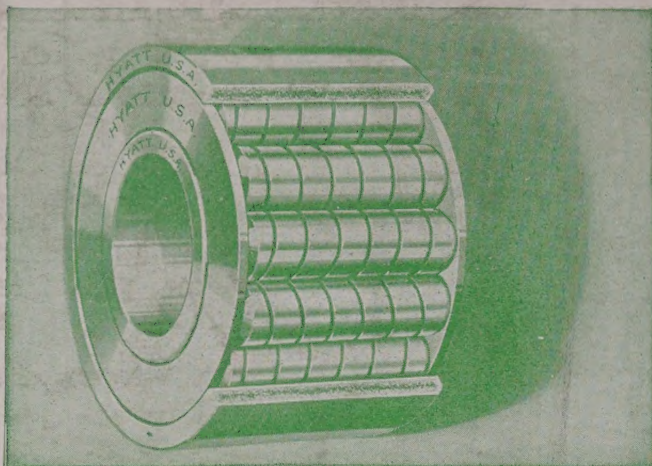
Ask our nearest branch for a copy of catalog describing the Richardson Apron Feed Scale.

RICHARDSON SCALE COMPANY

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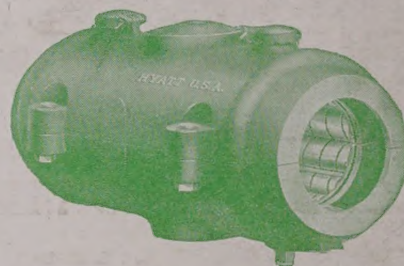
No load is too heavy, no task too severe for sturdy Hyatts. Not a demand of bearing performance... long life... freedom from care and adjustment, that Hyatt bearings do not meet and answer.

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HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
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